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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

December 1, 1920

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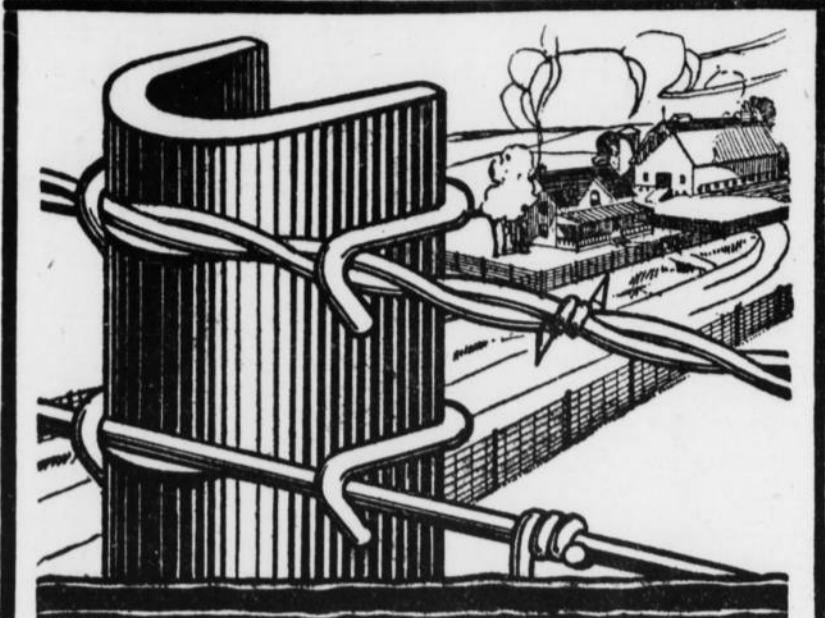
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.

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Vol. XIII.



December 1, 1920

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Livestock Display 45c. per agate line

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Classified 9c. per word per issue

(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly-worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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East Elgin By-Election

East Elgin was added to the list of successes for the organized farmers in the by-election on November 22. S. S. McDermand, U.F.O. candidate, was returned with a majority of 208 over J. L. Stansell, government candidate, and 1,134 over W. G. Charlton, Liberal candidate. The unofficial figures were:

McDermand, U.F.O. 3,063
Stansell, Gov. 2,855
Charlton, Lib. 1,929



S. S. McDermand, successful candidate in East Elgin.

victory, and reflects the solidarity of the farmers' organization.

The government made strenuous efforts to win the seat. Premier Meighen left no stone unturned in the endeavor to win, and he told an East Elgin audience that "the eyes of Canada are on East Elgin." Practically the entire organization of the National,

Continued on Page 34

Rival Dairy Companies

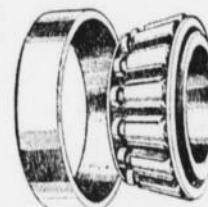
The Crescent Pure Milk Co., of Winnipeg, a subsidiary of the Crescent Creamery Co., is very greatly agitated at the success which is attending the organization of the new co-operative dairy enterprise which has been brought into being by the dairy farmers of Manitoba, under the name of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited. The Crescent Co. realizes, apparently, that when the farmers' company commences business the Crescent will lose the patronage of a large number of milk producers, and it is using every means in its power, fair and unfair, to knock the new company and to prejudice the farmers against it.

A part of the campaign of the Crescent Company has been the reproduction in its monthly bulletin, The Messenger, of articles published by The Guide and other papers, warning the public against the purchase of stock in worthless companies organized by professional promoters, and intended to "farm the farmers" rather than to engage in legitimate business. It has been insinuated by the Crescent Company that the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited, is in this class, that its organizers are professional promoters of the gold-brick variety, and that their chief object is to flim-flam the farmers out of their money for the purpose of making large commissions by the sale of stock.

A Real Farmers' Company

The warning which The Guide has given is certainly warranted, but in case any farmer has been deceived by the campaign of the Crescent Company,

Do You Know—



STANDARD PRACTICE

The use of Timken Tapered Roller Bearings at points of hard service in the great majority of leading tractors—and in power-driven farm machinery—is proof of leadership established on the tapered principle of design, quality of manufacture, performance, and service to the automotive industry.

that at least one progressive tractor manufacturer has already established travelling tractor schools, not only for users of his tractor, but for the benefit of those who are interested in power farming generally?

that the ultimate object of such a school is to make it possible for the farmer to operate his own Service Station, so that he can make machine repairs, and adjustments, as speedily and expertly as possible?

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Plants manufacturing complete bearings at Canton, O.; Columbus, O.; Birmingham, Eng.; Paris, France

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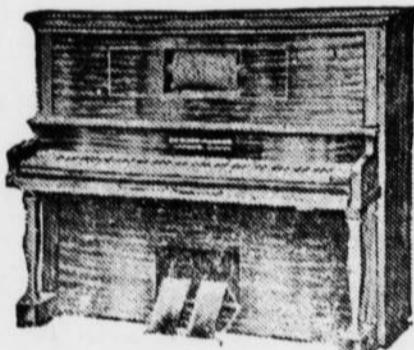
The Tillsol Tractor, product of Canadian Tillsol Farm Motors, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, is equipped with Timken Bearings at hard service points.

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TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS

Once again you have the opportunity to Join Our Christmas Club —GET A PIANO TO-DAY

DURING the past many years we have conducted this annual Christmas Club. Hundreds of homes in Western Canada have availed themselves of the many concessions offered and secured standard Canadian Pianos at rock-bottom prices, and on such terms as could not be surpassed. This club is made possible through the powers of real co-operative buying. When a large number of people buy the same thing at the same time, from the same source, they profit by co-operation. It costs you nothing to join this club. There are no fees or charges or assessments, yet the membership gives you advantages of the most substantial kind. This club is to be organized at once, and will be limited to 100 members. Any responsible person may apply for membership. The only requirement of a Club member is that he is on the market for a piano. By joining the club you are under no obligation to buy, but if you want to buy you will obtain every club advantage if you select your piano on or before the 31st of December, 1920. But, remember, while you may have till December 31st to make your selection, the club will be closed immediately 100 members enroll, owing to the approaching shortage of pianos. Join now is the safest way.

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Latest 88-Note Player-Piano

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Regular \$600. Club Price **\$545**

Secret of the Club Offer

This club is run in co-operation with the best and oldest firms in the world, such as Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Cecilian, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Canada Piano Co., Doherty, Lesage, Imperial and Winnipeg Piano Co.

REGULAR Pianos are featured at SPECIAL prices and on SPECIAL terms. You have NINETY styles of Pianos and Player-Pianos to choose from in genuine Walnut, Mahogany and Oak cases. Illustrated catalogues with REGULAR and CLUB prices and terms mailed free on application.

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2. The terms are one-fifth cash down and one, two or three years to pay the balance, or small monthly payments can be arranged to meet your convenience.

3. A special discount for all cash or extra instalments paid now.

4. The piano will be delivered when you join, or later, if you wish it.

5. The monthly, quarterly or yearly payments to date from when the piano is delivered.

6. Every instrument is guaranteed without reserve for ten years. There are no "ifs" or "ands" in the guarantee—just a straight-out guarantee as strong as we know how to make it in writing.

7. If, after thirty days' trial, the piano is not satisfactory, we will give you your money back on return of the piano.

8. If the piano is satisfactory after thirty days' use, the club member has eleven more months in which to satisfy himself as to the character of the piano. If it does not then prove satisfactory in every respect, he has the privilege of exchanging it without one penny's loss for any other instrument of equal or greater list value by paying the difference in price (and we sell 90 different styles of the best pianos in the world).

9. A beautiful \$18 Piano Bench with music receptacle to match the piano is included without extra cost.

10. Freight paid to your nearest station.

11. Come into our store or write and select the style of case you prefer, in Walnut, Mahogany or Oak; this is all you have to do.

12. Each and every club instrument will be personally selected by our president.

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Piano Prices Will Not Fall

for a long time, and have not yet reached as high a point as nearly all other lines.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. 333 PORTAGE AVE

Steinway, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Haines, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Canada, and Lesage Pianos.
Edison, Columbia, Gerhard Heintzman, Pathephone, McLagan, Curtiss Aeronola and Phonola Phonographs.

it may be plainly stated that in the opinion of The Guide the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited, is an outstanding example of a farmers' company, organized on true co-operative lines, and one which is deserving of the fullest confidence and support of the farmers of Manitoba. The proposal to form this company did not originate with professional promoters or stock salesmen, and no one of this description has ever been connected with the company. The company originated with the Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Association, an organization of dairy farmers who have been forced to the conviction that the farmers would never

get a square deal in the sale of their milk and cream until they established their own dairy company. The Milk Producers' Association after formulating a scheme through a committee of 25 of their members, laid their plans before the directors of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and the approval of that body was stamped upon the proposal by the appointment of three representatives upon the provisional board of directors, these being Roderick McKenzie, vice-president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; J. L. Brown, president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and W. R. Wood, secretary of the U.F.M.

Co-operative Principles

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited is a genuine farmers' company. It is registered under the Manitoba Co-operative Associations Act, and its by-laws contain the most approved co-operative principles, including the patronage dividend and one man one vote. It is being organized by dairy farmers themselves, and has the support of the organized farmers' movement. The Crescent Company, which has had the dairy farmers of Manitoba very largely in its power for a number of years past, naturally objects to the producers themselves entering into competition with it, but opposition and mis-

representation coming from such a source should not carry weight with farmers who have had experience in dealing with this company.

Companies registered under the Co-operative Associations Act of Manitoba do not come within the scope of the Sales of Shares Act, and, consequently, do not require the certificate of the Public Utilities Commission authorizing the sale of their stock. Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited, has, however, submitted its prospectus and by-laws to the commissioner, who has informed The Guide that the company is within its rights in selling stock without having a certificate.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 1, 1920

East Elgin

The result in the East Elgin by-election last week, in which the U.F.O. candidate, S. S. McDermand, was returned with a majority of 208 over the government candidate, J. L. Stansell, and with a majority running over a thousand over the Liberal candidate, W. G. Charlton, is significant of political opinion within the constituencies in whatever way it is looked at. With the exception of about 12 years, East Elgin has been represented by a Conservative ever since Confederation, returning a Conservative by nearly 400 of a majority in the Reciprocity election of 1911, and a straight Conservative in 1917. In the by-election last week the vote against the government was 64 per cent. of the total votes polled.

The government took no chances in the contest, although confident that with three candidates in the field it would win. Premier Meighen delivered a few speeches in the constituency, and he was supported to the best of their ability by Sir George E. Foster, Senator Robertson, Hon. T. W. Crothers, Hon. Dr. Tolmie, and a host of M.P.'s, including Mr. Calder's companion at the penitent form, R. C. Henders, and the blatant mouthpiece of reaction, Dr. Edwards, member for Frontenac, to say nothing of a professional advertising man who helped to disburse in expensive advertising the seemingly unlimited funds at the disposal of the government forces. One question that will not down in connection with the government campaign is: "Where did the money come from?" for it flowed like water. The net result of this gigantic effort was to turn a government majority of 308 in 1917 into a minority of 4,992.

The Liberal candidate fared no better. Although the constituency has twice the number of voters it had in 1911, the Liberal vote was only 10 more than that polled in 1911. The by-election would have been a far better test of the actual feeling with regard to the government and its policies had Mr. Charlton kept out of the field. The result would have been a political tragedy had he managed to get, as an opponent of the government, a trifle over 200 votes more at the expense of the U.F.O. candidate. That he did not get them is something to be thankful for if only from the standpoint of proper parliamentary representation.

The election put to a severe test the fidelity of the farmers to their organization and the political principles it advocates. All that money, influence, threats and persuasion could do was done to weaken allegiance to their own movement. Their success is the evidence of their faithfulness. The real significance of the election is its convincing demonstration that the organized farmers can be neither threatened, bribed, nor cajoled into forsaking the movement to which they have given pledges. It is the farmers' reply to Mr. Meighen's fantastic charges of "Bolshevism" and "nation wreckers," Sir George E. Foster's futile rhetoric, Dr. Edwards' sneers, Senator Robertson's molly-coddling and the whole idea behind the government's campaign that principle succumbs easily to influence and money. The East Elgin by-election is at once an example and an inspiration to the organized farmers throughout the country.

Farmers' Companies Successful

Last week the annual meetings of the United Grain Growers Ltd., and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., were held at Calgary and Regina, respectively, and the reports of their meetings and results of their year's operations appear in this issue of The Guide. These two companies, one with 36,000 farmer shareholders and the other with 22,000 farmer shareholders, should be a source of pride and encouragement to the farmers of this country. They stand out as the greatest and most successful farmers' business enterprises in Canada, and they have few equals anywhere among farmers' organizations. Through these companies the farmers of these provinces have given themselves a demonstration of their own ability to carry on their own business successfully. The future success of both companies depends largely upon the farmers themselves.

Here are two great organizations, farmer owned and operated, and handling farmers' business solely. Yet there is an enormous volume of farmers' business which they are not handling. In some cases this is unavoidable owing to local conditions. But there are thousands of farmers, some of them shareholders in these companies, who are not marketing their grain through the only farmers' companies in the country. The only way by which the companies can grow and prosper and improve and increase their service to farmers is through the support of the farmers themselves.

This should be a matter of careful consideration by every farmer in this country. There are plenty of men who are knocking the farmers' companies, mostly because they have some personal axe to grind. It may be admitted also that these farmers' companies are not perfect—few human institutions are. But they give a grain marketing service that is not excelled in this country, and, furthermore, all their profits go back to their farmer shareholders. There is no limit to the service which these companies can eventually render to the farmers of this country if they are supported by the farmers themselves. The policies of both companies are in the hands of their farmer shareholders and can be adjusted to suit changing conditions. When a practicable system of putting them upon a Rochdale co-operative basis is found, both companies have charter provisions to meet it. They have every qualification to warrant the full support of the grain growers of the West. They should steadily be built up and pave the way for further commercial development on the part of the organized farmers.

Co-operative Wheat Marketing

The persistent downward course of wheat prices continues to demonstrate the hardship imposed upon the producer by a condition of individual selling and organized buying. Despite Mr. Meighen's assertion to the contrary, European buying is controlled, as anyone may discover in the frequent references to the British commission in the market news. The chaotic state of the grain market is primarily due to the uncertain and irregular buying in Europe, and that condition will continue as long as there is organized buying and unorganized selling. European buyers are buying at practically their own price because of the flooding of the market by competitive sellers.

As a matter of fact what is happening now happens normally in the marketing of

the Canadian crop, although in a less exaggerated form, and it happens because Great Britain, the world's largest importer of wheat, normally buys only for immediate requirements and does not store to any extent. The British demand for wheat is fairly steady and regular throughout the year, but in the fall the Canadian wheat crop is poured upon the market in quantities far in excess of British requirements or indeed European requirements, and is, consequently, sold at bargain prices.

The remedy for this condition lies in systematic marketing. The Wheat Board was a success because it fed the demand as it arose and let demand fix the price rather than supply. The same result can be attained by organized selling by the farmers themselves, but without organization and concerted effort to temporarily adjust supply and demand the farmers will never get more than bargain prices on the average for their wheat. The Council of Agriculture is giving special attention to the question of a system of co-operative marketing of wheat, and will have an announcement to make in due season, but it needs to be emphasized that no system will be a marked success without the whole-hearted co-operation of the wheat growers, and a determination to persevere in the overcoming of the difficulties which such an enterprise will inevitably meet at the outset. Co-operation is today a success because the pioneers in the movement were never daunted by difficulties, and the farmers of Western Canada will have to be animated with the same spirit if they would hope to achieve substantial economic betterment.

P.R. for Ontario

The sub-committee of the committee appointed by the Drury government to report on the question of the adoption of the system of proportional representation in Ontario, has recommended gradual adoption of the system with preliminary try-outs in two urban and two rural constituencies. The committee recommends that the cities of Ottawa and Hamilton be allowed three members each; that the present constituencies of Carleton, North and South Lanark, Leeds, Grenville and Brockville be made one constituency returning seven members; that the present constituencies of North and South Brant, North and South Waterloo and North and South Oxford, be made one constituency returning seven members; that single member constituencies be retained in the rest of the province and that the single transferable vote be used in the election of members from these constituencies; that municipalities be given the option of adopting the system of proportional representation in the election of councillors, and that the proposals be adopted by the legislature immediately.

As Premier Drury made the statement that proportional representation would be adopted by the Ontario legislature before the next provincial election, the recommendations of the committee will, doubtless, receive immediate consideration.

The proposals really involve a trial of two electoral systems, that of proportional representation in the constituencies returning more than two members and that of the alternative vote or preferential vote in the single member constituencies. The latter does not give proportional representation; it ensures an absolute majority for one of the candidates. Under the present system of voting, where there are more than two can-

didates contesting one seat it is possible for the successful candidate to represent not a majority of the voters but a minority through the splitting of the vote. For example: A, B and C, may be candidates in an election in which 300 votes are cast, of which A gets 110, B gets 100 and C gets 90. A is declared the successful candidate, but it is obvious that he has not a majority of the votes cast. In some countries this manifest anomaly is overcome by having A and B go to the polls in a second election, in which those who voted for C may make a choice between A and B, and thus give one of them an absolute majority. The preferential vote is a device for including a second ballot in one election. The voters mark their preferences on the ballot as in the proportional system, and the candidates receiving the smallest number of votes are eliminated and their other choices distributed until one of the candidates receives an absolute majority. The trial of this system in Ontario alongside of the system of proportional representation should furnish an interesting experiment, for although it is not as fair in its results as the proportional system it is decidedly superior to the present system, and it appeals to many who regard the enlargement of rural constituencies which proportional representation entails, a serious disadvantage. In this connection it is interesting to note that in New South Wales, which held its first election under proportional representation last March, with most gratifying results, one of the constituencies has an area greater than that of Great Britain, but no difficulty was encountered in conducting the election. The new electoral system brought a new party into the legislature with 15 members.

It is also announced that the commission which was appointed to revise the charter of the City of Montreal, has decided by a vote of eight to one to include in the new charter the system of proportional representation

with the single transferable vote for municipal elections. Recommendation of the system was made last August by a sub-committee of the commission, after a most thorough enquiry. Proportional representation is making headway everywhere, and with the break-up of the two-party system and emergence of new parties with new ideals and more progressive policies, it is the more imperative that a system which is more liable to give an unrepresentative than a representative legislature, be abandoned, and a more equitable system established.

Hail Insurance in Manitoba

Voters in the rural municipalities of Manitoba will have submitted to them at the December municipal elections, for approval or disapproval, the Manitoba District Hail Insurance Act, which can come into force only on acceptance by 35 or more municipalities, which will constitute the Hail Insurance District. This act was passed by the legislature at the request of the U.F.M., and the officers of the association were consulted in the drafting of it. The act is modelled after that of Alberta which came into force in 1913, with the support and approval of the United Farmers of that province. In the same year a similar act came into force in Saskatchewan, also with the support and approval of the organized farmers. The legislature of Manitoba had thus the experience of these two sister provinces upon which to work in the drafting of the act upon which the voters will express their opinion at the municipal elections, and it may be safely assumed that the act embodies the best possible in this class of legislation.

In an address at the recent convention of Alberta municipalities, E. H. Malcolm, chairman of the Hail Insurance Board, stated that the board had given as good adjustments as any other hail insurance organization; that it gave the farmer until

fall to pay his premiums without interest; that it charged only about two-thirds of the premium he would have paid under any other plan, and that it had now a surplus of about \$500,000. He further showed that whereas private insurance paid out in losses \$57 out of every \$100 paid by the farmers, and kept \$43 as the cost of the service, the municipal system had paid out in losses \$92 out of every \$100 paid by the farmer, the cost of the service being thus eight per cent. of the premium income as against the 43 per cent. of other organizations. This is a remarkable record, and one which should convince the Manitoba farmers that what is good for Alberta and Saskatchewan is good for Manitoba. The U.F.M. would not have endorsed the legislation had it not been convinced of its value, and it is up to the farmers to support by an affirmative vote the work of their own organization.

Can you imagine what Right Hon. Arthur Meighen said when he heard of the result in East Elgin? A little louder! Correct!!

According to the report in the Montreal Gazette, Mr. Calder, at Medicine Hat, said that "for years past he had been fooling the West and fooling himself." Now he is only fooling himself.

The National Liberal and Conservative Party and the Liberal Party having had their innings in Winnipeg, it seems just right that the Progressive Party should have theirs, and friends and supporters of the party will be delighted to learn that Premier Drury and Hon. T. A. Crerar will address a meeting in Winnipeg, on December 10. The meeting will be held in the same building as the other political meetings, and those who want a good seat had better turn up early because there is likely to be not even standing room when the meeting begins.



The Return from Elgin

Co-operation in New Zealand

The Marvellous Story of What Co-operation Did for the Southern Dominion during the past Thirty Years---By Arthur C. Cummings

THE Canadian farmer may think he knows something about co-operation. He points to his elevators and what they have done for him, and to his association and what they are accomplishing—even to his incursion into politics and what they may bring forth.

This is the story of the greatest co-operative movement in the world, however—a movement before which the Canadian farmer with all his achievements must hide a diminished head. It is the story of how co-operation saved a British Dominion in the hour of its worst depression. It is the story of how that Dominion has become the greatest home for prosperous farmers in the world.

Co-operation was unknown in New Zealand 40 years or so ago. The settlers from Great Britain had made their homes there, bought land and started to raise sheep and to make butter on the individual basis they had always rested. They were very successful. Too successful, in fact. They produced so much in a climate where grass grows for 11 months in the year that at one stage they had so many sheep that when the wool was taken off the rest of the sheep was allowed to rot in the fields. Butter then sold at the extraordinary price of six cents a pound. The farmer was on the road to ruin. There were only half a million people in the colony and 12 million sheep. Cold storage had not then been made commercially practicable—hence a slump in wool meant the extinction of the New Zealand farmer.

It was then that co-operation came to the forefront, though it is really only in the last 15 years that it has begun to carry all before it.

First Attempts at Co-operation

The Canterbury farmers in the late eighties made the first attempt of importance. They started to market their produce on a small scale and then to purchase their farming requirements from private dealers. Binder twine, farm implements and machinery they secured in bulk from big private firms, but when the country dealers heard of it they objected, with the result that the farmers went into business for themselves. They started retail stores, and today these are to be found by the dozen all over New Zealand. They sell everything from the proverbial needle to the proverbial anchor. And the farmers make good dividends out of them in spite of keen competition from private enterprise.



Dominion Farmers' Institute, Wellington, N.Z.

This fine structure, in which are housed the leading farmers' co-operative societies, organizations and unions in the southern Dominion, is one of the finest farmers' buildings in the world.

When cold storage became practical, the farmer seized the opportunity of sending his mutton and butter overseas. Immediately a big trade with Great Britain became possible, and the New Zealander, who is nothing if not enterprising in agricultural matters, took advantage of the opportunity. He started his own freezing works and froze his own produce, thus saving the middleman's profits. He is still doing this and making money out of it.

Needless to say, while this was going on the private exploiter of the farmer was not idle. When financing had to be done, he was ready with the cash and oftentimes the farmer was in his power before he quite realized it. The proprietary element got a good footing in many of the co-operative companies, which became co-operative only in name, and the extraordinary spectacle was seen later on of new co-operative companies being organized by the farmers to oust those they had originally started.

However, in 1900, the formation of the Farmers' Union of New Zealand put the coping stone on the co-operative edifice. Since that day the building up of the co-operative movement has progressed rapidly until today nothing can stop it.

Still Room For Expansion

I had an interview at Wellington in the palatial buildings of the New Zealand Farmers' Union with one of the chief men there, E. C. Jack, whose knowledge of the co-operative movement in the country is unexcelled. He spoke most enthusiastically of what had been accomplished for the farmers.

"Co-operation is really only in its infancy as yet," he said, "but we have done something of importance even as it is. We have now in existence, formed in 1917, the Farmers' Co-operative Wholesale Federation, incorporated as a limited company which seeks to interest manufacturers who are not represented in New Zealand with a view of introducing and pushing their manufactures under an exclusive agency arrangement; also to open up communication with exporters in overseas countries with a view to trade expansion, and in addition to arrange for the distribution in London and elsewhere of New Zealand primary products, such as wool, tallow, hides, flax, twine, meat, butter, cheese and honey. That Federation has already done a great deal to unite the farmers' co-operative associations, and its agents have already entered into arrangements in England to distribute New Zealand products there and to purchase what the farmers here require from those markets. South Africa and Australia are co-operating with us in this matter. Canada, of course, is still out in the cold, as co-operation has not yet reached a sufficiently advanced stage, I understand, in that country."

I asked Mr. Jack as to the profits made in co-operative associations. In reply he gave me a table of figures showing the outcome of the trading of the largest farmers' co-operative association in the

Southern Hemisphere, the Farmers' Co-operative Association of Canterbury Limited, established in 1881, its turnover during 1918 reached the substantial sum of over 20 million dollars. It began in 1882 with a capital of \$15,000 and a membership of 800. In 1918 it had a capital (paid up) of over two and a half million dollars, a turnover of over 20 millions and net profits in excess of \$370,000, together with a reserve of \$800,000. There are no debts and the assets are at any time sufficient to pay the liabilities twice over and leave a handsome surplus of \$350,000 or so.

Many Diverse Activities

What this association does not do for the farmer is easier to state than what it does. Its activities are manifold and mixed. It sells all classes of merchandise to its members, such as foodstuffs, clothes, furniture, and household requisites. It supplies them with agricultural machinery, seeds, motor cars, electrical machinery, building material, hardware, and the thousand and one things needed about an up-to-date farm. In addition it operates its own factories for making binder twine and cordage, for fertilizer, butter and cheese, bacon-curing and meat freezing; it deals on behalf of its members in all sorts of produce, land and livestock; it maintains warehouses for the storage of produce, acts as farmers' depositors and makes advances to them on the security of their land, stock or produce.

The Federation is made up of societies like these. One of its plans is to establish as a subsidiary concern a co-operative company to own and operate sea-going steamships. For this purpose a sum of not less than \$15,000,000 has been tentatively allocated. Already preliminary arrangements for putting the scheme into effect are under way. Each co-operative society has branches throughout New Zealand, and the extent to which these cover the country is well indicated on the outlined map published herewith.

A comparison between New Zealand and Great Britain in the matter of co-operation shows some interesting contrasts. In Britain one person out of every 11 is a member of a co-operative society. In New Zealand, with a population of 1,150,000, there are 26,500 members of farmers' co-operative societies, or one person out of every 43. It is on these figures that co-operators in New Zealand base the statement that "co-operation is only in its infancy in New Zealand as yet."

Fighting the American Meat Trust

The American trusts have their eyes on the New Zealand meat industry, and have already attempted in subterranean fashion to get a certain measure of control of the meat industry. The farmers will have none of it, however, and one of the reasons why they are so anxious to co-operate in the British market is to prevent the trusts getting the control of New Zealand, as they have already got it in Canada and the United States. Some time ago the Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion issued a warning to the farmers against the American trusts. New Zealand, he said, must take active measures to prevent these concerns which restricted food supplies, controlled prices, defrauded producers, crushed consumers and secured special

privileges everywhere they could, getting control of New Zealand produce. "If the men who form these trusts," he said, "are allowed to



Map of New Zealand, showing the location of associations and their branches in the Farmers' Co-operative Wholesale Federation.

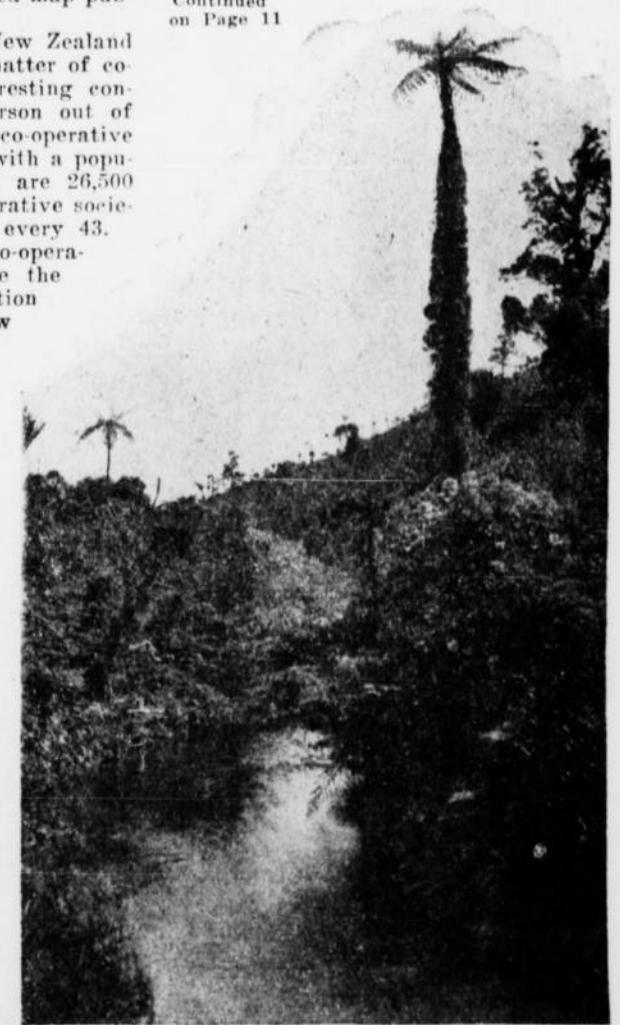
buy New Zealand meat, the result will be disastrous to the producer." It is for this reason as much as for any other the New Zealand farmer seeks to expand the co-operative movement both in New Zealand and in the United Kingdom.

Co-operative Dairying

Co-operation extends to the dairy industry in New Zealand—an industry which, in conjunction with the wool industry, constitutes the chief factor in the country's economic prosperity. Dairying is carried on in the Dominion on what is known as the factory system; butter and cheese are produced in factories, graded there and exported or sent to the home market. These factories are now in great measure co-operatively owned.

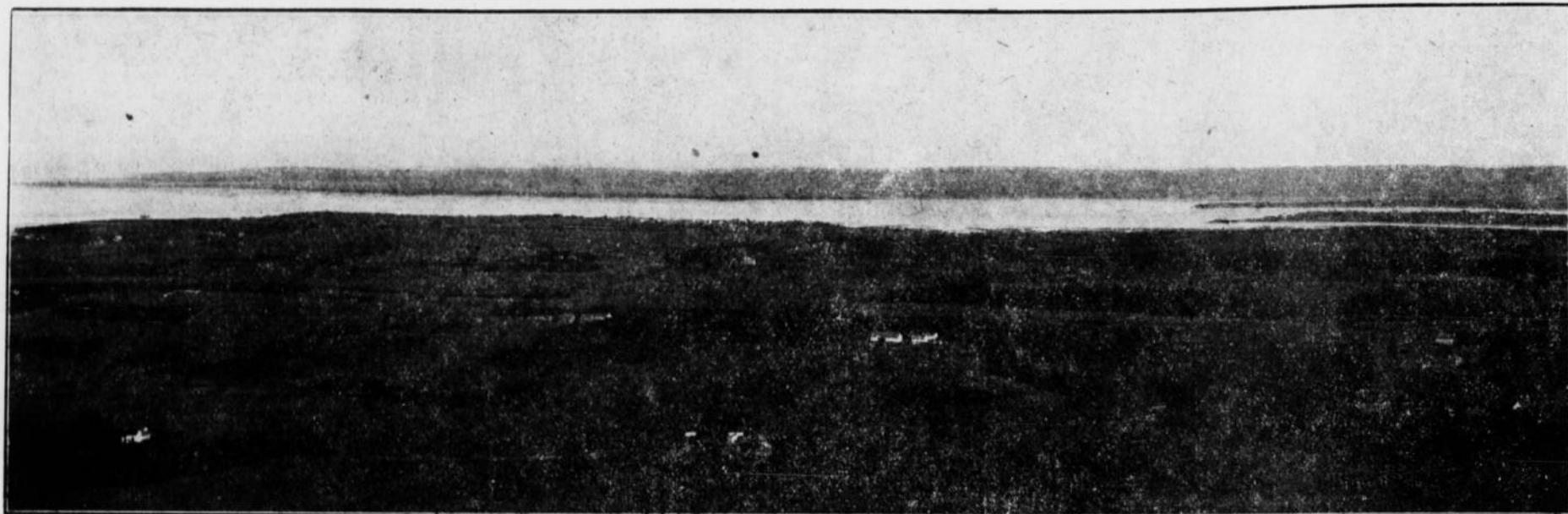
In the year 1880, the first factory of the kind was started to make butter and cheese. Dairying was then at a low ebb, and the government was actually offering a bonus on the export of cheese. This was before cold storage came to the rescue of the farmer. Butter frequently then sold at prices ranging from six to ten cents per pound,

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New Zealand Vegetation

The climate, moderated by the warm ocean currents, is one of the most equable in the world. In some sections grass grows for 11 months of the year.



By the Shores of the Basin of Minas—A View from the Lookoff, Showing Minas Basin and Avon River.

The Farmers and the Tariff

Memoranda presented to the Tariff Commission by H. L. Taggart for the United Farmers of Nova Scotia and by T. W. Caldwell, M.P., and J. Frank Reillo for the United Farmers of New Brunswick

THE case against the tariff from the standpoint of the farmers of Nova Scotia, was presented to the Tariff Commission, in its sitting at Halifax, on November 8, by H. L. Taggart, president of the United Farmers of Nova Scotia. Mr. Taggart expressed the hope that the commission would secure such information in the course of its tour as would form the basis for reforms in fiscal policy that would encourage the development of the natural resources of the country. Continuing he said:

To begin our case, I believe I am fairly representing the farmers of Nova Scotia, when I say that we believe that the future development of this province depends upon the development of no single industry but of every industry which the province supports. Our attitude, however, is that the unnatural development of any one industry, brought about by tariff legislation or any other public measure, is not in the interests of the all-round development of this province. To be explicit and to definitely refer to that industry in respect to which the farmers are sometimes represented to be antagonistic, I beg to state that it is our desire to see the largest possible development of manufacturing in this province, providing, however, that this development is not brought about by any legislation or other form of special privileges which will give this industry an undue advantage over the industry which we represent in the way of earning money and in the way of inducing men to leave the farm because of more profitable employment which the artificially supported industry is able to offer.

Decline in Agriculture

Now, so far as agriculture is concerned, I would draw your attention to the fact that this province, although one of the oldest settled in the Dominion, has made no great agricultural progress for several decades. Out of the total of 13,483,671 acres in Nova Scotia, farmers own approximately one-third, viz., 5,260,455 acres, of which 2,000,000 acres are in woodland, 2,002,906 in pasture land, and 1,257,449 acres regularly under the plow, i.e., the cleared land operated by farmers in Nova Scotia amounts to 3,260,355 acres, or a little less than one-quarter of the province. The land, or approximately 8,000,000 acres, may be farmed, yet at this late date in the history of the province less than half that area has been cleared.

While agriculture has of late made some progress, yet the following figures quoted from Volume 4 of the Census of Canada for the year 1911 show that no substantial growth has taken place in the last quarter of a century or more preceding that date. In table 24 of this volume, 991 farms are reported to have been vacated since the previous census of 1901. Again, in table 27, the following figures are set forth showing the areas devoted to cultivated crops for three successive decades, and proving

Year	Acres of Cultivated Crop
1890	723,825
1900	730,146
1910	710,966
1911	717,466

From the same census publication I find that Nova Scotia's rural population between the years 1900 and 1910, decreased by 23,981, and from personal observation and knowledge of farm conditions, I may say that I fully expect the 1921 census to show a considerably greater loss of rural population.

Mr. Taggart then asked the question: "Why do men leave the farm?" Answering the question, he said:

The principal reason, as I very well know, is that a farmer operating under the present conditions cannot afford to pay the wages that the manufacturing centres can pay, and, moreover, I have personal knowledge of not a few erstwhile farmers who have left the arduous task of farming and are making more money in the city than they were able to make when engaged in farming. Besides, I find that under present conditions a farmer has great difficulty in making even a reasonable success of his business though working from 25 to 75 per cent. longer hours than does the average man in the city.

Now, I ask myself why it is that the manufacturer can pay these men who formerly worked on a farm higher wages for shorter hours of work than I can, and in answer I believe that it is due to several conditions, some of which may be outside the government jurisdiction. I do, however, find that those industries that are able to pay their shareholders and their staffs and their employees decidedly larger amounts of money than agriculture does, are favored by the special government privilege of tariff protection. Now, I have no objection, whatever, to these high city wages in themselves. My objection is that under the present conditions we, as farmers, cannot compete with them and hence our business is languishing.

Conceding that there may be cases in the early stages of an industry where some measure of protection may be advisable and justifiable, Mr. Taggart contended that "wherever the tariff protection is so high that the protected industry can earn more in a given number of hours work than agriculture or some other industry can earn, the tariff should be revised so as to place pro-

ducers nearer an equality," and he urged that "the government adopt any measure that will help to make farming more profitable, and so ensure a greater number of farmers and a more abundant supply of foodstuffs." Implements and tools of production, he said, should be put "as near as possible on the free list," and he dealt particularly with the cost of commercial fertilizers as increased by the tariff. Continuing, he said:

Tariff and N.S. Fruit

Now, although we, as farmers, favor a general reduction of tariffs in as far as they appear to us to give one class of people a better chance than others, I wish to be perfectly honest and frank with the commission and state that some of the fruit growers of Nova Scotia are opposed to having the tariff removed from apples and other tender fruits, but I wish to point out that there are some very good reasons, having to do with artificial restrictions put upon this country in the earlier days of Confederation, which justify some fruit growers in their contention that the duty on tender fruit should be continued, and thereby hangs a little bit of history.

Prior to Confederation the natural market for many of the products of Nova Scotia, and especially the agricultural products of the Annapolis Valley, was in the New England States. When, however, the Province of Nova Scotia joined the Federation, it was recognized that she was in danger of losing her hold on this New England market, and it was accordingly decided to give to the province an Intercolonial railway with cheap freight rates that would enable her to place products formerly marketed in the United States into the Upper Canada market on favorable conditions, so far as costs were concerned. If this agreement had been lived up to, our fruit growers could still deliver apples at Montreal and other Upper Canada points to advantage, but now that the former agreement has been practically abandoned and full freight rates charged, the fruit growers of the Annapolis Valley are, so far as their American market is concerned, not only deprived of their standing in the United States market, but have every disadvantage set against them in reaching the more populous centres of the Canadian market.

As a means, therefore, of enabling them to sell fruit in Montreal and other populous Canadian centres in competition with United States fruit, they still ask that the duty on apples be continued as a compensation for the cost of the long freight haul which has been unnaturally imposed upon them for reasons given in the foregoing

However, many fruit growers would readily forego this protection if other tariff matters were adjusted so as to lower their costs of production.

Reciprocity

In conclusion, the farmers of Nova Scotia view with some fear the possible policy of the Republican party that has just been elected to power in the United States. Despite the fact that Canada turned down the Reciprocity agreement of 1911, the Wilson administration subsequently permitted natural food products to be shipped from Canada into the United States free of duty, and farmers of Nova Scotia have since then shipped considerable quantities of potatoes, in particular, and other food products into the United States. Furthermore, Nova Scotia farmers think that the tariff agreement between the United States and Canada should be such that they could depend upon a continuation of the present trade conditions in the United States in respect to natural food products. We fear, however, that if Canada persists in keeping up the bars between the two countries in respect to tariff matters, there is every danger of the new United States administration re-enacting the old McKinley legislation, and we therefore beg that the Tariff Commission give careful thought to this matter in their contemplated efforts to revise Canadian tariff, and make every effort to maintain reciprocity in natural food products.

When submitting your recommendations to parliament, we would ask that you bear in mind that agriculture is stagnating in Nova Scotia—and that relief be recommended in the way of reduced tariffs on the articles which of necessity must be purchased by Nova Scotia farmers, to the end that production costs may be lessened and living costs reduced.

The U.F. of N.B.

The United Farmers of New Brunswick were represented before the Tariff Commission at St. John, N.B., by their president, T. W. Caldwell who presented a memorandum on November 9, and at Moncton, on November 10, by J. Frank Reilly, president of the U.F. of Westmoreland. The memorandum of Mr. Caldwell was as follows:

Knowing that you are taking evidence from practically all the interests of Canada as to how the present tariff affects their economic life, and to find what adjustments are necessary to make the tariff equitable to all, we, the United Farmers of New Brunswick, felt it was our duty to present our view of the matter for your consideration.

In the first place, at our annual convention in March, 1918, we unanimously adopted the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which, among other things, demands an immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff. Mr. Caldwell here gave the tariff planks in the platform of the Council of Agriculture.

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United Grain Growers' Annual

Shareholders' Meeting in Calgary, November 25-26, Receives Gratifying Reports on Progress of Year's Business

PRACTICALLY the entire body of 36,000 shareholders of the United Grain Growers Limited was represented by delegates at the annual meeting, held in Calgary, November 25-26. There has been a wonderful growth in the business of the company in the 14 years since it first started doing a little grain commission business in Winnipeg. There were quite a number of old-timers at the meeting who had been with the company since its inception, and had rendered great service in helping to bring the company to its present prominence and strength. There was a general feeling of gratification among the shareholders as the president and general manager reviewed the year's business and outlined the prospects for the future. From the small beginning which the company made in 1906, there has now grown up the parent company with seven subsidiary companies, all owned and controlled by the parent company.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, president of the company, presented the report of the board of directors to the annual meeting, showing that the profits of the parent company, The United Grain Growers Limited, in the year's operations, amounted to \$463,675.64. Of this amount approximately \$120,000 had come into the parent company from the subsidiaries. Mr. Crerar's report was received with evident satisfaction by the shareholders, who previous to the meeting had received a dividend of eight per cent. upon all the outstanding stock. Mr. Crerar stated that owing to the comparative leanness of the year owing to the shortness of the crop, the showing was, he felt, very satisfactory indeed. He went into the various subsidiary companies in detail.

Big Export Business

The Grain Growers Export Company Incorporated of New York was under the control of the United States Wheat Corporation until July 1, 1919, so it had one year's operations upon its own footing. The Export Company, after providing for federal and state taxation, showed a profit of practically \$300,000. Its business is done in competition with all other American exporting firms, and shows the export end of the business to be on a very sound basis.

The Grain Growers Export Company Limited is the Canadian end of the export business of the company. Owing to the fact that there was controlled buying on the other side of the water, and that the grain business in Canada was under the Canada Wheat Board, this subsidiary company did practically no business during the year except a little in coarse grains. The chief revenue of the company, therefore, was received from its investments in government bonds and its loans to the American end of the export business.

The president announced that The Grain Growers' Guide had reached a circulation of nearly 80,000 subscribers, the largest ever attained in Canada by any farm journal, and that for the first year in its history it had been able to pay a six per cent. dividend upon its capital stock. The profit and loss account at the end of the year showed a satisfactory profit.

The Public Press, too, had a good year and also showed satisfactory profits. It is not expected that either the printing or the publishing company can make as good a showing in the present year owing to business depression.

Maritime Publication

Mr. Crerar also reported that The Grain Growers' Guide was the majority stockholder in the United Farmers' Guide Limited, a company incorporated at Moncton, N.B., for the publication of the United Farmers' Guide to serve the organized farmers of the maritime provinces. The other two stockholders in the maritime farm paper are the United Farmers Co-operative Company, of New Brunswick, and the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia. Both

papers are operated under one business management. The United Farmers' Guide was established in April, 1920, and has already reached a circulation of over 17,000 copies weekly, and the anticipation is that it will have 20,000 subscribers by the end of the year, and should increase in a few years time to at least 40,000. The establishment of this maritime paper furnishes a link between the maritime provinces and Western Canada, and help to promote understanding and co-operation between them.

The United Grain Growers Saw Mills Limited, operating at Hutton, B.C., is another subsidiary which showed a loss two years ago, but for the past year's operations up to the end of July it met all its expenses and depreciation and showed a profit of over \$11,000.

The United Grain Growers Securities Company, another subsidiary handling various kinds of insurance and acting as a land commission agency, had a successful year, and showed a profit of \$9,800.

B.C. Distribution

The United Grain Growers B.C. Limited, with headquarters at Vancouver, is devoted to the distribution of supplies to British Columbia farmers. Three of the directors are farmers in the district served by the company. The result of the year's business was a slight profit.

Co-operative Development

In concluding his address to the shareholders, Mr. Crerar devoted a little time to the discussion of the development of co-operative organization, and remarked as follows:

"I am convinced that in the commercial sense there is no field that offers the scope for useful endeavor, not only to ourselves as individuals but to society and the nation as a whole, as does the development of the co-operative spirit among us. It is not always easy to get people to co-operate. Many co-operative organizations of a local character seeking to do good in their locality have been carried along only by the disinterested work and service of a few men. There has been too much of the spirit of letting the other fellow do it. That is neither good business nor good citizenship. Co-operative effort among our farmers can be vastly extended and put upon a much better and more efficient basis than it is even today, but this can only be done if the interest is wide-spread and there is a general willingness to help. In the past, and in a very large measure today, our farmers have been at the mercy of the big fellow in business. The surest way, however, of escaping their exactions is by doing the business for ourselves."

Freedom the Greatest Need

And, discussing the general attitude of the people of Canada towards government, he also dropped some wholesome advice in the following words:

"What people need is more freedom; freedom from the exaction of special privileges in any of its forms, freedom to buy and sell where they please, freedom to order their daily lives as they wish so long as they do not overstep the boundaries of the rights of others. In some respects we are a much governed people. There have been many things in our legislation in the past that were bad, particularly individuals or interests securing privileges from governments that could only be granted at the expense of someone else. This is not only unfair in its operation, since some in the state gained at the expense of others, but it is dangerous. It constitutes a disease in the health of the nation that if not eradicated may bring it to disaster. There never was a time when clear vision and understanding of sound principles in government was needed so much as at present. There is much reason to hope that our Canadian farmers in the new responsibility of citizenship they are assuming will bring an influence to bear on our public affairs and business that cannot fail to

be of permanent value to the nation. After all, the truest and best citizen of the country is he who plans not only for his own advancement and welfare but as well for that of those who follow after him, and it is the opportunity of not only our shareholders but of our farmers as a whole to set a standard in this regard in Canada, not in any narrow sense, but in the sense that welcomes the co-operation and assistance of all who are willing to work together for the common good."

General Manager's Report

C. Rice-Jones, general manager, presented a report on the general details of the company's business for the past year, and went into the balance sheet and profit and loss account fully. He showed that the total shareholders' capital and surplus amounted to practically \$4,500,000, made up of capital stock to the amount of \$2,600,000. Reserve fund, \$1,750,000; special contingency reserve, \$50,000, and profit and loss account of \$187,000.

The capital assets of the company include elevators, machinery, buildings, warehouses, etc., which had cost to date \$3,354,000, against which there had been made a depreciation of over \$650,000. During the past year the company had constructed seven new country elevators and four additional elevators were in the course of erection in Alberta. Two flat grain houses, four flour houses, three coal sheds and two machinery warehouses were built during the year. At the present time the company owns 218 country elevators, 233 flour warehouses, 108 coal sheds and eight country machinery sheds. In addition the company has 129 elevators leased from the Manitoba government, making a total of 347 country elevators operated by the company.

More Capital Necessary

During the past year new stock in the company was subscribed to the extent of \$138,000, while the amount paid on capital stock, both new and old, during the year amounted to \$193,000. A new issue of capital stock to the amount of \$250,000 is now being offered to the shareholders and customers. The board of directors are asking farmers to subscribe this much additional stock in the business in order to increase the financial strength of the company and reduce the amount of borrowing at the bank.

The total value of grain handled by the company in the past year, ending August 31, was \$24,503,237, being 10 per cent. larger than the volume of grain handled in the previous year.

Mr. Rice-Jones discussed very fully the policy of the company in closing country elevators during certain months of the year where there was little or no grain to be handled. This has always been a source of some criticism on the part of some shareholders at points where elevators were closed. It was shown, however, by the general manager that the company had saved \$50,000 by the closing of elevators that might have been kept open where there was little or no business to be transacted.

Co-operative Wheat Marketing

Mr. Rice-Jones also discussed the co-operative marketing of wheat, which also received some attention in Mr. Crerar's report. Both of them expressed favorable views on the question of developing the company along co-operative lines with the distribution of patronage dividends. Mr. Rice-Jones pointed out in the organization of a wheat pool to handle the wheat on a co-operative basis the main obstacle seemed to be the objection of many farmers to signing a contract for a number of years to market all their grain through such an organization. This fundamental principle has been found absolutely necessary in all those farmer organizations in the Pacific Coast states that have made a success of marketing farm produce. The Canadian Council of Agriculture has already

Continued on Page 34

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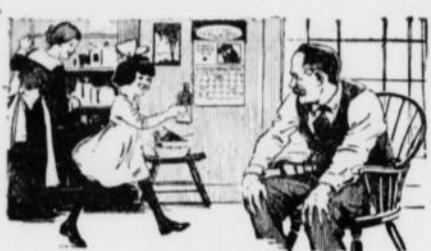
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Saskatchewan Co-operative Annual

Farmers' Company Shows Good Business Results from Short Year

THE annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company was held in Regina, in the company's head office, on November 24. The report of the Board of Directors for year ending July 31, 1920, was presented to the delegates by J. A. Maharg, M.P., president, as follows:

Your directors have pleasure in presenting to you the ninth annual report of the business of the company, being for the year ending July 31, 1920, which report is submitted for your respectful consideration.

The grain year, which this report reviews, was unique in the history of wheat marketing in Canada. The regulatory measures which obtained during the two previous years under the Board of Grain Supervisors were discontinued, and by order-in-council, dated July 31, 1919, there was created a board to control the marketing and sale of the 1919 wheat crop. This board, known as the Canadian Wheat Board, was directed, under the order-in-council mentioned, to sell the 1919 wheat crop at the best prices obtainable from time to time in the markets of the world in order that producers might receive the actual value of their product as determined by the world demand.

The incidents leading up to this action, briefly stated, are that, following two years of closed markets for future trading in wheat, the Canadian Government on July 7, 1919, announced that such markets would be reopened. At the time of this announcement the prospects were for record crops, the estimate for the United States being one and a quarter billion bushels of wheat, and for Canada three hundred million bushels of wheat. The closing of the U.S. transportation facilities to Canadian grain gave cause for alarm to Canadian growers, but notwithstanding this, the Winnipeg market for trading in wheat futures was opened on July 21. During the two weeks between July 7 and July 21 it was discovered that the previous estimates of the wheat crop of North America would have to be very considerably modified. The estimated reduction, caused chiefly by drought, in the United States was approximately 400,000,000 bushels, and in Canada the estimated reduction was 150,000,000 bushels. With the wheat market open for future trading, this condition immediately reflected itself, and instead of the price falling, as had been generally anticipated, before the drought set in, it rapidly increased, and in six days advanced from \$2.20 per bushel for October delivery to \$2.45. It was at this stage that the Canadian Government ordered the futures market closed, and two days later passed the order-in-council above referred to.

National Marketing Successful

In these circumstances it was perhaps

natural that some grain growers looked upon this action with suspicion, but that this was not the general view is evidenced by the fact that at the last annual meeting of this company, after less than three months' operation of the Wheat Board, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the national marketing of grain, and it is indeed gratifying to your directors, as it must also be to the shareholders of the company, to recall that the benefits accruing to growers under a national marketing scheme were fully appreciated in the early stages of its operation. It is further gratifying to realize that the confidence thus expressed in national marketing was well placed.

With regard to the crop itself, the production of wheat in Saskatchewan was about two and a half million bushels below that of 1918, with approximately one and one-third million acres more under cultivation. The yield per acre over the whole province was only eight and a half bushels, whereas in 1918 it was ten bushels. Twenty-four of the company's elevators were not opened, being the largest number closed during any marketing season since the company commenced its business. All of these closed elevators were located in districts which suffered from crop failure.

The company supplied a considerable amount of wheat for seed under the price regulations of the Canadian Wheat Board, and also furnished a large quantity of oats for seed and local consumption within the province.

Financial Statement

The balance sheet, a copy of which has been mailed to each shareholder, will be presented to you during this meeting. After making allowance for all proper charges, the statement shows a net profit for the year of \$224,988.91. In accordance with a resolution of your board, there has been paid out of this a cash dividend of eight per cent., amounting to \$90,259.60, leaving a balance of \$134,729.31. One-half of this balance, together with the balance to the credit of the general reserve account, being in all \$247,028.53, is available for disposal, and the recommendation of your directors thereon will be submitted to you.

Organization and Share Departments

Nine new locals, as follows, were organized: Rosthern, Bateman, St. Bowells, Lucky Lake, Birsay, Eaton, Kennedy, Kelvington, and Lroy. This brings the present total of locals organized by this company to 325. At July 31, 1920, the total number of shares issued was 65,203, held by 21,143 shareholders.

Construction Department

New elevators have been erected at Mantario, Rosthern, Bateman, St. Bowells, Lucky Lake, Birsay, Eaton, and

Leroy, and one elevator was purchased, namely, at Kennedy. Our elevator at Denholm, having been destroyed by fire, was re-built during the year under review.

Owing to the extreme shortage of houses in Regina, the company undertook to assist in relieving the situation by providing a number of houses for employees. A block of land was purchased from the city of Regina, upon which 21 houses have been erected, and are now rented by employees. The work of constructing these houses was undertaken by our construction department. In addition to construction work, this department has charge of inspection of scales and the maintenance of all country elevators operated.

Country Elevator Department

The amount of grain handled through our country elevators was 19,512,000 bushels; shipped over platforms, 812,772 bushels; making a total of 20,324,772 bushels. The number of elevators operated was 294, and the average handling for each elevator was 66,367 bushels, being the smallest average handling since 1914. Foam Lake held the record for a single elevator with a handling of 266,251 bushels, nearly 30,000 bushels higher than the record elevator of 1918—namely, Estlin.

Commission Department

This department handled in all 18,973,421 bushels of grain. Over 93 per cent. of all the grain passing through our country elevators was handled by our commission department.

Terminal Department

Both of our terminal elevators were operated under public terminal elevator licenses, and together handled 16,506,684 bushels, representing 81 per cent. of the total grain handled by the company. This shows a gain of 42 per cent. in bushels handled over the previous year. Of a total of 110,000,000 bushels of all grains handled through public terminals at the head of the lakes, the company's terminals handled approximately 15 per cent. With the completion of the new storage annex in March, 1920, the total capacity of our terminal plants is now 5,300,000 bushels.

Publicity Department

Commencing with the issue of May, 1920, the publication of the Co-operative News was placed upon a monthly basis instead of every second month, as previously. Naturally there has been some criticism, but the vast majority of comments received show conclusively that the work of this department has been highly appreciated by our shareholders.

The Present Marketing Situation

Notwithstanding the general satisfaction which is expressed with national marketing methods after one year's

Continued on Page 31

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

Balance Sheet as at July 31, 1920

ASSETS

Country Elevators (less reserve for depreciation)	\$2,404,901.56
Terminal Elevators (less reserve for depreciation)	2,420,484.69
Freehold Lands and Buildings (less reserve for depreciation)	332,012.34
Furniture and Fixtures (less reserve for depreciation)	6,911.09
Cash at Banks and Offices	74,779.34
Investments (Bonds and Membership Seats)	84,177.58
Stocks on Hand of Grain, Equipment, Supplies, etc.	352,123.00
Accounts and Bills Receivable	246,427.58
Unexpired Services and other Deferred Charges	47,027.20

\$5,968,844.38

LIABILITIES

Government of Saskatchewan—Loans and Accrued Interest	\$3,150,684.64
Accounts Payable	191,822.05
Employees' Accident Insurance and Death Benefits	21,571.21
Dividends Unclaimed	8,190.42
Application Moneys not Allotted	5,730.00
Share Capital and Reserves—	
Share Capital Authorized	\$4,000,000.00
Share Capital Subscribed	\$3,260,150.00
Share Capital Paid Up	1,182,787.50
Reserves	1,233,119.65
Profit and Loss Account—	
Amount brought forward July 31, 1919	\$ 193,599.12
Distributed—	
Dividends	\$89,700.40
Transferred to Reserves	103,898.72
	\$193,599.12 \$193,599.12
Profit for year ended July 31, 1920, after providing for Dominion Taxation	224,988.91
	\$5,968,844.38

Co-operation in New Zealand

Continued from Page 7

and with a few exceptions the quality was inferior. It was sometimes possible, however, to secure a payable market in Australia for stocks of butter which had accumulated, and the price realized encouraged others to engage in dairying. Occasional attempts were made to find a market in Britain for both butter and cheese, but for a time this languished.

After a time, however, cheese factories became numerous and private butter factories began to be built. Since 1890, co-operative factories have made great headway, and they now lead the private concerns in every way. In 1890, the following quantities of butter and cheese were exported from New Zealand:

	Cwt.	Valued at
Butter	34,816	\$613,505
Cheese	40,051	424,830

The great bulk of which was manufactured in co-operative factories.

In 1918, the following figures may be taken for the purposes of comparison:

	Cwt.	Valued at
Butter	410,236	\$18,313,175
Cheese	1,144,119	28,700,095

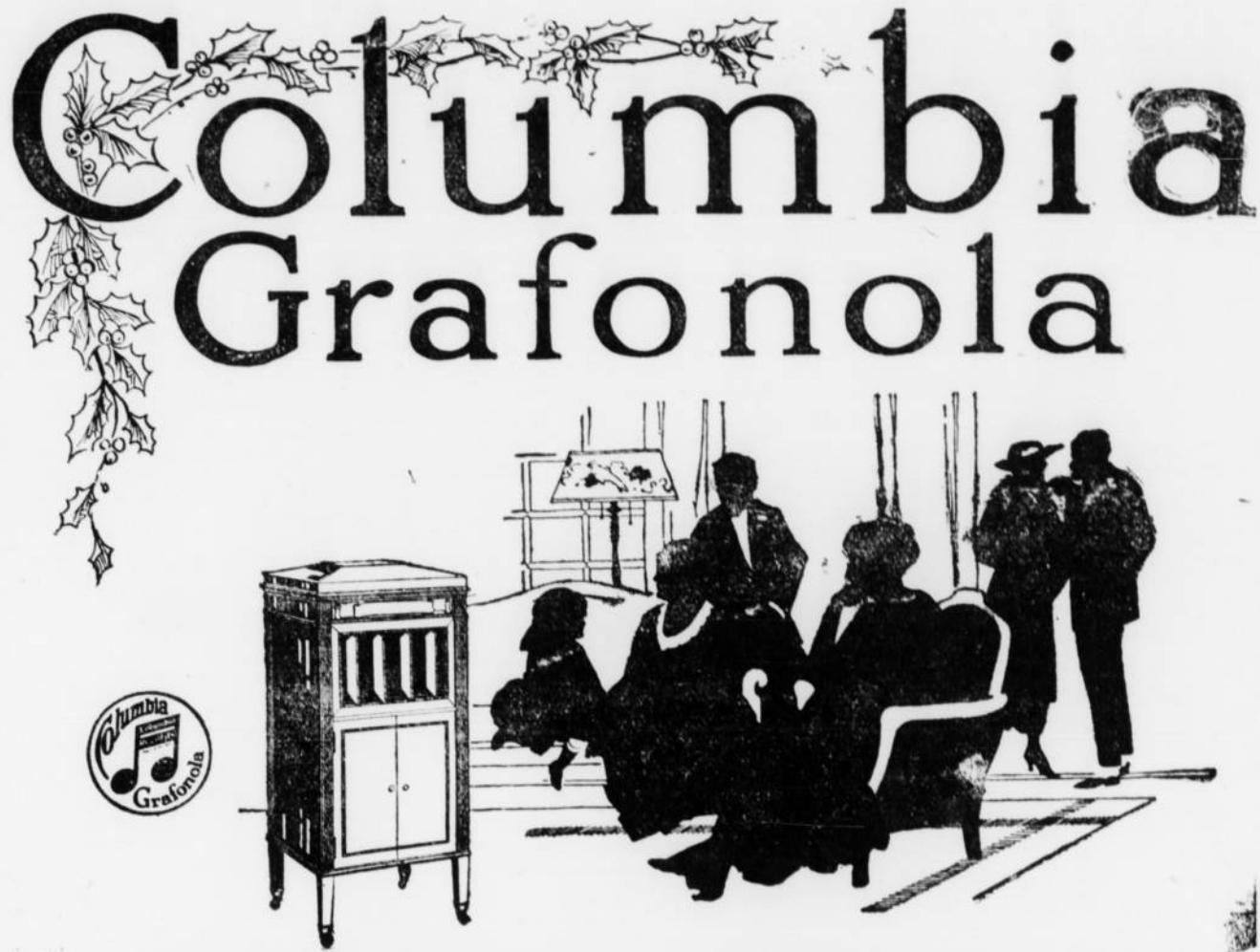
In 1894 the present grading system was introduced by the government, which two years previously took over greater control of the industry. It proved beneficial in bringing about an improvement in the quality of butter and cheese, as well as a higher degree of uniformity. The whole industry is now systematized, and all consignments are packed, graded and guaranteed according to a uniform standard. From a small beginning the staff of the Government Dairy Division has been increased so as to include dairy instructors, dairy produce graders, milk testers, etc., whose services are available to the producers free of charge. Under this system, co-operation in regard to dairying has received every support from the state, and there are 159 butter and 388 cheese factories in existence, 126 of the butter factories and 343 of the cheese factories being carried on co-operatively. No such a thing as a failure is now known. Wherever a section of the farming community wishes to establish a new dairy factory, the assistance of the instructor for the district is made available for selecting a site, providing plans for buildings and a list of plant and machinery needed. It will be seen, therefore, that co-operation in New Zealand is an extremely favored movement indeed, and has well repaid the care lavished on it.

The N.Z. Farmers and Politics

In regard to politics, the New Zealand farmer has simply not gone in for them at all. But the party behind the present premier, Mr. Massey, who leads the Reform party in the House of Representatives, is a farmers' party to all intents and purposes. In conversation, one of the leading members of the Farmers' Union practically admitted as much. He pointed out that the farmers had votes and could use them and that governments were always amenable to that kind of representation. But officially the co-operative association, the farmers' unions and societies tabooed politics, though there was a strong party amongst the farmers who would have New Zealand do as Canada is beginning to do and put forward farmers' candidates pledged to the farmers' interests.

This may come in time. So long as the farmers are able to influence the existing government, they will be more or less content with it. But in the event of another government getting into power which would know not the farmers—at any rate would be less dependent on their votes—it is possible a change might come over the spirit of the present dream. Indeed, not a few farmers in conversation admitted as much to me.

Meanwhile, New Zealand farmers are enjoying exceptional prosperity, getting high prices for their products and able to sell their farms at record prices if they wish to. That they deserve their prosperity no one will question who knows the obstacles they have overcome in settling and developing New Zealand.



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Christmas Joy—Violin, Flute and Harp, and Around the Christmas Tree	A-1416
Orchestra and Quartette	\$1.00
Christmas Morning with the Kiddies and Toy Shop Symphony	A-1844
Prince's Orchestra	\$1.00
Adeste Fideles (O, Come, All Ye Faithful)—	A-1078
Chimes and Organ and Prince's Orchestra	\$1.00
On a Christmas Morning	

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The Farmers and the Tariff

Continued from Page 8

(b) By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete Free Trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.

(c) By endeavoring to secure unrestricted reciprocal trade in natural products with the United States along the lines of the Reciprocity agreement of 1911.

(d) By placing all foodstuffs on the free list.

(e) That agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, gasoline, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list.

(f) That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

(g) That all corporations engaged in

the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.

(h) That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament.

Note: Clause (c) of the attached memo has been repealed by the U.S. government because the Canadian government did not accept their offer, which I consider is little short of a calamity for the farmers of Canada.

Implement Prices

I wish especially to dwell upon how the present duty on agricultural implements, farm machinery, fertilizers and vehicles affects the farmers of New Brunswick.

In the first place, the New England states is our natural market for our marketable surplus of farm products—I believe that about 90 per cent. of the marketable surplus of farm crops raised in New Brunswick is marketed in the United States—and the fact that our fertilizer costs us 10 per cent. more than our American competitors owing to the duty, and that the duty affects the price of our farm machinery in the same way, makes it practically impossible for us to compete with the American farmer in his own market.

In proof of my statement that we pay more for our farm machinery than our American neighbors on account of the duty, I have here a comparative list of the prices of the same firm's machinery in the State of Maine and New Brunswick. This is an American firm.

	Maine, N.B.	U.S.A.
6-foot mower	\$97.50	\$90.00
10-foot rake	57.00	52.00
5-foot reaper	134.00	125.00
9-foot land roller	77.50	60.00
6-foot binder	258.50	235.00
6-row potato sprayer	245.00	185.00

And the government does not even collect any duty on the above machinery, as this firm has a factory in Canada, and in this way is able to collect the duty from the Canadian farmer and put it in their pocket, or worse yet, their American bank account.

The result of this has been that the New Brunswick farmer has been selling his farm for just whatever he can get for it and moving across the American boundary and paying four or five times as much per acre for land which is not better than the land he left in New Brunswick, until it is becoming a serious problem for rural New Brunswick.

Then take motor cars. The price is anywhere from \$226 to \$700 more in Canada than it is in the United States, according to the quality of the car, owing to the duty, and in most cases Canada does not collect any duty on them, notwithstanding the fact that they are manufactured and sold by an American firm in most cases, because they have a branch factory or assembling plant in Canada, and in this way they are able to collect the duty from the Canadian consumer, and at the same time evade the payment of the duty to the Canadian government.

Mr. Reilly pointed out that only 42 per cent. of the arable land of the province of New Brunswick was under cultivation, and he adduced statistics showing that between 1880 and 1910 there had been startling decreases in such staple crops as potatoes, wheat and grass seeds. Continuing, he said:

Empty Farms in N.B.

I submit these figures for your consideration as positive proof that the artificial restrictions imposed during this 40-year period have been detrimental to the agricultural industry. Further conclusive evidence is available. According to a document issued by the department of the interior, there are 1,344 unoccupied farms in the province of New Brunswick, comprising 192,806 acres. During the past four decades there has been a constant exodus from New Brunswick farms. The statement has been made that there are in the New England states two persons of New Brunswick origin to every one remaining in New Brunswick. It would

seem much more desirable to send our produce to New England than to send our children. This statement has not been verified, but is approximately correct.

In spite of the fact that there are 192,806 acres in the 1,344 unoccupied farms, and the staple crops of the province have diminished in quantity, the number of acres of field crops have increased from 763,248 in 1890, to 958,868 acres in 1910. This indicates that the farmers generally are farming larger acres for smaller yields per acre. This is due in large measure to labor scarcity in rural communities. This has been occasioned by the tariff encouraging higher prices for manufactured goods, thereby raising the cost of living and in consequence raising city wages, thus attracting those young men from the farms who had not already gone to the States.

It is a fact, also, that so difficult is it to farm profitably in this province on account of the narrow margin of profit, there are few farms, except near the cities, that cannot be purchased at a price much less than the actual value of the improvements on the properties. It is a truism to mention that in an old and well-established community values of farm lands are fixed by the potential producing capacity of such farms. This is not a theory but a law, and measured by it New Brunswick farms are decreasing in actual value though their dollar values in some cases have increased. These conditions need not be, and were not until the artificial restrictions were placed upon marketing farm produce and purchasing farm necessities.

Where the Tariff Pinches

The chief products of New Brunswick are exported. Potatoes are shipped to the United States, West Indies and South America. Poultry products to New England. Hay to Newfoundland and the United States. Through the deep water ports of New Brunswick the markets of the world are open, both for buying and selling by water freight. The farmers of New Brunswick, unhampered by artificial restrictions, would not depend upon local markets.

In production also, the New Brunswick farmer, thrifty and diligent, both by nature and from necessity, is taxed through the protective tariff on his tools of production and raw materials in the way of fertilizers, harness, building materials, clothing, furniture, household and farm implements, and such like. He is taxed on practically everything he must buy, thus increasing his cost of production. This would require additional revenue to break even, but restricted in his selling market and with no say in the price of his product on the local market, his plight is direful indeed. Thus it seems that the very existence of the agricultural industry in this province is threatened to the end that other industries not naturally adapted to the country may be developed.

In connection with the development of the manufacturing industries of this province under the protective tariff, I would point out that while the capital investment in 1915 was \$45,970,488, as compared with \$20,741,700 in 1900, an increase of 122 per cent., the number of employees in 1915 was 21,363, as compared with 22,158 in 1900, or a decrease of three and one-half per cent. Thus the "home market" supplied by the development of such industrial enterprises is a minor factor and by no means proportionate to the increased cost of manufactured goods due to the protective tariff. Moreover, one of the supposed advantages of the protective tariff was the development of this "home market," and while it may be granted that this "home market" has been realized to some extent, yet so great have been the attending disadvantages in increased cost of production, agriculture has declined.

Protection is Wrong

The United Farmers of New Brunswick as a body are on record as believing that the policy of subsidizing industries or promoting an unnatural growth by protective restrictions of trade at the sacrifice of industries naturally adapted to the country is wrong in principle and can result in no ultimate good.

I would submit that agriculture is the industry best adapted to Canada; that



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it is Canada's basic industry; that if all artificial restrictions are removed, the cost of agricultural production will be materially reduced and Canadian farmers can place their products on the markets of the world at a profit; that when agriculture becomes profitable the vast tracts of undeveloped and underdeveloped agricultural lands will be brought under cultivation by an increasing farming population, and in this manner a market will be created which will enable Canadian manufacturers to compete on a scale production basis and a healthy and unparalleled national development will result.

When submitting your recommendations to parliament, I would suggest that you would bear in mind that Canadian practice has already shown that a reduction in the customs tariff has been attended by an increase in customs receipts.



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Medicine Hat Convention

President Wood Urges Organization—The Wheat Situation—New Officers Elected

OVER 100 delegates and many visitors attended the annual convention of the Medicine Hat U.F.A. District Association on November 17 and 18, which was presided over by Perrin Baker, of Nemiscam.

President Wood, being called on to open the convention, said that agriculture was facing the most serious situation in his lifetime.

"Prices of our products have already sunk below pre-war level," said Mr. Wood. At present prices several crops will not pay costs of production. Wheat is the only profitable crop we have, and the wheat price has declined \$1.00 per bushel in the last ninety days. While he did not believe that prices could have been held up to the level of last August, he thought that at least half of the decline might have been avoided, which would have saved farmers of Canada, on the basis of a 240,000,000-bushel crop, \$120,000,000. President Wood said the progress made in political organization would compare favorably with the progress made by similar organizations in any country in the world. Political action was the measure by which citizenship was judged, and was the biggest instrument for bettering social conditions we had.

Charles Harris, president of the district association, said all branches of the U.F.A. in Medicine Hat riding had shown increases in membership. In a rousing address he urged organization to carry the seat in next Federal election.

Resolutions were passed favoring election of Federal senate; favoring provincial political action; suggesting that all citizens of prairie provinces unite in demand for control of natural resources; petitioning Canadian National Railways for payment of land purchased for right-of-way on Hanna-Medicine Hat line; asking completion of the C.P.R. Acme-Empress line; asking reclassification of lease lands in the province; protesting against Section 11A of Seed Grain Act, and requesting that it be not put into operation without consent of municipalities concerned; also asking that the provincial government announce its policy regarding seed grain and relief for the coming winter and spring in drought districts. The constitution was amended doubling the board of directors by adding an equal number of women, and increasing assessment on locals from fifty cents to one dollar per member.

Franchise Not Used Efficiently

Three hundred people, including many citizens of Medicine Hat, assembled to hear President Wood discuss group organization for political purposes at the evening session. His address met with cordial approval. Justification of that method of organization, said Mr. Wood, lay in whether we could co-operate with other classes of society to improve conditions. The United Farmers were the largest organized economic group in Alberta. They had had lots of encouragement to base their political action on a political platform—the farmers' platform—but that platform was merely an expression of the thought of their group. The platform was there to serve them, not them to serve the platform. He ascribed the failure of earlier political movements of the farmers to the fact that they got off economic class basis, and, consequently, introduced disintegrating elements.

"We have never used our franchise with efficiency," said Mr. Wood. "Are we going to use it with efficiency—throw ourselves into the political struggle in order to build a better social system? This is infinitely the greatest responsibility of the farmer, and there is no hope in turning back. We represent the group that is largest in number; we are primary producers and there is no legitimate institution in which we are not interested. We stand as a great levelling force between the reactionary and the other extremist who sees a cure for conditions only in revolution."

Alderman Hole, chairman of the Medicine Hat Dominion Labor Party,

urged co-operation between farmers and labor in political action.

The Wheat Situation

Responding to the request of the convention, President Wood outlined his views on the present wheat situation. Present decline in prices was due, he said, to the decentralization of Canada's selling agency, while government buying continued in European countries, who, while not pooling their buying, were nevertheless acting in concert. Speculation or gambling had less to do with the present decline in price than at any time since 1917. Prices could only be restored by the sale of the crop through one channel. That could only be done by the government arbitrarily assuming control, or by the wheat growers themselves combining to sell their crop co-operatively. To be successful a wheat pool should have 75 per cent. of the crop, and it would be necessary for farmers to sign a law-tight contract to deliver their wheat to such pool for five years. In his opinion the reason for the government discontinuing the Wheat Board was that the grain interests feared that farmers would not be satisfied to go back to the old method if the board had been continued another year. But rapid decline of prices when the Wheat Board was abolished had demonstrated the inefficiency of ordinary methods to such an extent that today he believed farmers were ready to stand together and deliver their wheat to co-operative pool. If they undertook to do this they would encounter the greatest struggle they had met since they were organized. Success would mean the greatest victory for co-operation that had ever been gained on this continent.

At the conclusion of his remarks, President Wood asked those who were prepared to sign a contract to deliver their wheat to a pool to stand up. Every farmer present, numbering over 200, stood up at once. President Wood said the unanimity of the farmers on this question was almost unbelievable. In organizing such a pool they would require the services of the best man in Canada. Resolution was passed asking the U.F.A. executive to assist in formulating plans for a co-operative wheat pool.

Grazing Leases

A committee was appointed to investigate grazing leases in Medicine Hat riding with the object of ascertaining the possibility of such leases being held by the municipality for community use.

Encouraging reports of the membership drive were given, and a resolution was passed unanimously that the drive be held annually.

A resolution in favor of government liquor stores was defeated by a large majority. A resolution in favor of the "open door" received only one vote.

It was decided to call a special nominating convention in case of an election being called before the next annual convention.

Charles Harris, of Owen, was re-elected president, and H. C. McDaniels, of Whitla, was re-elected vice-president. The new board of directors are: L. Proudfoot, Chinook; Mrs. Ray Anderson, Excel; H. E. Francis, Alsask; Mrs. H. E. Francis, Alsask; P. H. Wedderburn, Bowell; Mrs. G. Leamon, Bowell; W. C. Smith, Medicine Hat; Mrs. A. Conquergood, Pleasant View; J. J. Evanson, Manyberries, and Mrs. McFaul, Gahern.

The board of directors have appointed P. H. Wedderburn secretary, in succession to Peter Lamarsh, who has removed to the Olds district.

Drive Receipts

Receipts from the U.F.A. drive up to November 24, total \$48,608.90. Following are the reports from the constituencies: Bow River, \$17,456.96; Medicine Hat, \$6,944.25; Macleod, \$6,176.85; Red Deer, \$4,920.47; Battle River, \$3,749.46; Victoria, \$2,725.16; Strathcona, \$1,954.60; Lethbridge, \$1,926.25; East Calgary, \$1,727.42; West Calgary, \$793; West Edmonton, \$226; East Edmonton, \$39.

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of 1922, 1927 and 1937 maturities, falls due December 1st. You cannot do better than to

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THOMPSON, "The JEWELER"
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Business and Finance

Money for Mortgage Loans

BEFORE the war a great deal of the money which was loaned on mortgage in Canada came from Europe. Not only British, but Dutch, Belgian and French capital was brought to this country in large quantities to be used both in the development of the agricultural resources of Canada and in the building of homes and places of business in the towns and cities. These funds were handled chiefly by mortgage and trust companies, which secured the money by the sale of debentures, bearing interest at four and a half or five per cent., and made a comfortable profit by lending it in Canada at from 6 to 8 per cent. Conditions in Europe at the present time are such, however, that money is not now coming from that source, in fact, owing to the rate of exchange, Old Country investors find it highly profitable to withdraw their money from Canada as it falls due. Where renewals have been made it has been at a higher rate of interest, and one leading Canadian mortgage company has recently renewed a large block of debentures in Scotland at six per cent. The result, of course, is a scarcity of money for loaning on mortgage, and an increase in interest rates.

Must Be Self-supporting

Canada, as a consequence, must for the present, and perhaps for the future, depend much more than in the past upon her own resources in providing money for mortgage purposes. There need be no difficulty about this, however. There is plenty of money in the country, and there is no reason why those whose business it is to lend money for building and for farming development should not be able to obtain all that is required. Life insurance companies are large investors in mortgages, and the very large increase in business which these companies are now doing, compared with the pre-war period, makes a considerable amount of money available for mortgage loans.

Government Schemes

During and since the war a considerable amount of money for mortgage loans has been provided by the Dominion and provincial governments. The Dominion government has lent upwards of \$78,000,000 under the Soldier Settlement scheme, and provided \$25,000,000 for housing purposes; while in Saskatchewan and Manitoba the provincial governments have established farm loan associations which up to date have lent to farmers \$5,500,000 and \$4,500,000 respectively. These amounts, however, when spread over the country, are only a small fraction of the money which is required and which must be found if the agricultural resources of Canada are to be fully developed and proper housing accommodation provided in the towns and cities. So far as the provincial farm loan associations are concerned their extension in the future will be limited only by the willingness of the people to provide the necessary funds through the purchase of farm loan debentures, or, in Manitoba, by depositing their savings in the provincial savings office.

Other Sources of Funds

Further funds are being provided for mortgage purposes by the establishment of new mortgage companies, and by increasing the capital of those already in existence, while many investors are finding a profitable means of using their money, either by making loans direct to farmers or builders, or by placing it in mortgage investments through the medium of trust companies and financial agents.

Mortgage loans, conservatively placed, are a good, sound investment, yielding a fair return to the investor, and there is no reason why all the funds required for legitimate business should not be forthcoming as soon as it is realized that Canada must stand on its own feet and do its own financing.

The Bank and the Investor

The farmer with surplus funds for investment will find many ways in which the bank can be of service to him. In the first place, the bank is a convenient and perfectly safe place in which to deposit savings until sufficient

Bank of Montreal

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 30th October, 1920

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1919.	\$ 1,812,854.43
Profits for the year ended 30th October, 1920, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	4,033,995.60
Premiums on New Stock	1,000,000.00
	\$6,846,850.03
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st March, 1920	\$600,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st June, 1920	600,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st Sept., 1920	660,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1920	660,000.00
Bonus 2 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1920	440,000.00
	\$2,960,000.00
Amount credited to Rest Account	2,000,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 30th Oct., 1920	210,000.00
Reservation for Bank Premises	425,000.00
	5,595,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$1,251,850.03

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th October, 1920

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$22,000,000.00
Rest	1,251,850.03
Balance of Profits carried forward	\$23,251,850.03
Unclaimed Dividends	9,821.99
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st Dec., 1920.	660,000.00
Bonus of 2 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1920.	440,000.00
	24,361,672.02
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 42,367,310.00
Balance due to Dominion Government	17,657,119.82
Deposits not bearing interest	111,739,215.02
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	322,578,613.54
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	2,863,393.90
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	4,381,644.15
Bills Payable	2,500,807.12
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	504,088,103.55
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	7,836,994.38
	1,864,042.90
	\$560,150,812.85

ASSETS	
Gold and Silver coin current	\$25,187,389.84
Dominion Notes	48,199,032.50
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	21,200,000.00
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	\$15,202,365.82
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	1,944,383.03
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States	95,017,883.64
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	112,164,632.49
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value	14,863,954.49
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	4,542,070.76
Notes of Other Banks	36,749,430.85
Cheques on other Banks	3,367,578.09
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	223,495,472.43
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	14,785,686.94
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	17,619,853.19
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for	598,988.99
	256,500,001.55
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)	5,500,000.00
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as (per Contra)	7,836,994.38
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	1,038,166.60
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	129,141.98
	\$560,150,812.85

VINCENT MEREDITH,
President.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal:

We have checked the Cash and verified the Securities of the Bank at the Chief Office on the 30th October, 1920, and also at another time as required by the Bank Act, and we have found them to be in accord with the books of the Bank. We have also checked the Cash and verified the Securities at several of the Principal Branches of the Bank at various times during the year. We have obtained all information and explanations required, and all transactions that have come under our notice have been, in our opinion, within the powers of the Bank. We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and Accounts at the Chief Office of the Bank, and with the certified Returns received from its Branches, and we certify that in our opinion it exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

J. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C.A. } Auditors.
JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A. }
of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison.

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France and Her Wheat Requirements

According to official advice received at Ottawa, France asks for at least 36,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat this year. This indicates the greatly increasing demand from abroad for Canadian produce.

The foresighted farmer is planning still greater production for next year.

Talk over your farm problems with our branch manager.

As the pioneer Bank of Western Canada we are bankers for the United Grain Growers, the United Farmers of Alberta, and the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company.

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

Head Office - WINNIPEG



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has been accumulated to make an investment. If the money is placed in the savings department, where deposits of one dollar and upwards are received, it will earn interest at three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, and thus there will be a small accretion of capital during the time it is awaiting investment elsewhere.

Then when an investment has been decided upon the bank affords facilities through a draft or check for transmitting the money to be invested to any place in Canada or abroad, and when dividends accrue the bank will cash or collect interest checks or coupons.

Transmitting Money and Securities

Another service which the banks render in this connection is the transmission of securities and valuable documents of every kind to be handed over in exchange for cash. If an investor hesitates to forward money to a broker before receiving the securities which he is purchasing, he can deposit his money with the bank, with instructions that it be paid to the broker in ex-

change for the certificates. In the case of bonds payable to bearer one can go a step further and have the seller forward the securities to the purchaser's bank, where they can be inspected before payment is made. In the same way in selling securities it is a safe and convenient plan to forward the documents with draft attached, and the bank will then hand over the securities to the purchaser or his agent in exchange for the cash. In any case the bank gives a receipt for the money or the securities, and is responsible for their safe transmission.

Loans to Investors

The bank can also assist the investor by making a loan. It sometimes happens that a favorable opportunity for an investment occurs when the individual has not quite sufficient ready cash to make payment in full. When the investment is of a gilt-edged nature, and one that can be readily reconverted into cash, the bank will usually advance a reasonable percentage of its value, taking the investment as security. When stocks and bonds are bought on the instalment plan the broker usually obtains a loan from the bank to carry the transaction. Securities which are readily marketable and are not subject to great price fluctuations are also among the best forms of collateral on which to obtain a loan from the bank when the investor needs money for temporary purposes.

Financial Advice

Not the least of the services which the bank can render to the investor is in giving advice and information with regard to investments. With branches all over Canada and their close association with business enterprises, the banks are in a position to know more than almost any other agency as to the standing and prospects of any government, municipality, or company which is offering its securities to the public, and it is one of the functions of the banks to give advice and information to their customers on matters of investment. The leading banks of this country offer this service to the public, and the investor should not hesitate to take advantage of it.

Bank of Montreal Report

That Canada's largest bank is still growing is indicated by the annual report of the Bank of Montreal showing the position of that institution on October 30, 1920, which has recently been made public. Owing to the expansion of the business of the country, the bank arranged during the year to increase its capital, and \$2,000,000 of new stock was issued, for which the bank received \$3,000,000, the premium of \$1,000,000 being added to the reserve fund. A further \$1,000,000 from the year's profits were placed in the reserve, and capital and reserve each now stand at \$22,000,000. Savings deposits entrusted to the bank amount to \$322,578,613, a gain of approximately \$10,000,000 over last year, while deposits not bearing interest amount to \$111,739,215. Loans are approximately \$60,000,000 ahead of last year, showing that the bank has been able to take care of a large proportion of the increased requirements of the merchants and manufacturers of the country. Profits for the year amounted to \$4,033,995, compared with \$3,314,227 for the previous year. From this dividends at the rate of 14 per cent. on the capital stock were paid, absorbing \$2,960,000, while \$210,000 was paid for war tax on note circulation, the balance going to rest account and reserve for bank premises.

Exchange Rates

The United States dollar was for sale at the banks at Winnipeg on November 23 at a premium of 13½ per cent. On the same day, the British pound was quoted at \$4.00½, normal price \$4.86 2-3.

Money on deposit in the bank at three per cent. will double itself by compound interest in 24 years. At four per cent. it will double in 18 years. Invested at six per cent., the yield of high-grade bonds, money will be doubled in 12 years.



United Farmers of Manitoba

Those Contests

THE opportunity is being extended to locals that have not yet entered their teams for debating, oratory, and elocution. Every local that is not "dead, defunct, and gone" ought to get in on this. It is your opportunity. What is the use of living if you are not doing something? Send word at once to the Central office and the district secretary.

The Provincial Convention

The provincial convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba will be held in Brandon, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, January 12, 13, and 14, 1921. Delegates should be appointed at the local annual meetings. Credential forms are being sent out to all local secretaries. Fuller announcement will be made later.

Suggestion re Change of Constitution U.F.M.

That the clause referring to change of constitution be amended to read:

"An addition or amendment to the constitution shall require a majority vote (over one-half) to pass."

Suggested Amendments to Constitution U.F.W.M.

1. On page 22, that section 3 be amended to read as follows:

"In connection with the Provincial Association there shall be a Provincial Women's Section known as the United Farm Women of Manitoba, and in connection with the local association, where there are five or more women members who desire to organize, local Women's Sections may be formed."

2. On page 22, section 4, that the paragraphs on provincial organization shall be amended to read as follows:

"The Provincial Association of the United Farm Women of Manitoba shall consist of all its provincial officers and all the women members of the local associations in the province and the members of their Women's Sections.

"The annual convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba shall be composed of the officers of the Provincial United Farm Women's Association, the women officers of the various United Farmers of Manitoba district associations, and the women delegates duly elected by the local association, as provided for in the constitution.

"The annual convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba shall be held at such place as has been selected for the provincial annual United Farmers of Manitoba convention, and on such dates as shall be fixed by the Board of Directors of the United Farm Women of Manitoba. All officers except the secretary-treasurer shall be elected, the report of executive officers received, and such other business transacted as may be found necessary in the interests of the association."

3. On page 22, that sub-section 1 of section 4 be amended to read as follows:

"The officers of the U.F.W.M. Provincial Association, otherwise known as the Board of Directors, shall consist of an honorary president, a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, and a woman director representing the United Farm Women of Manitoba of each U.F.M. district association, elected at the annual convention of the district association, and each holding office until the adjournment of the next following provincial convention.

"The executive of the Provincial Women's Section shall be a component part of the board of the Provincial United Farmers of Manitoba."

4. On page 23, that the second paragraph under sub-section 3 shall be amended to read as follows:

"Meetings—The Board of Directors shall hold its first annual meeting at the close of the annual United Farm Women's convention, and shall elect two directors of the board to the executive, and shall appoint a secretary-treasurer (who shall continue in office until her successor is appointed), and shall fix her remuneration. The board shall hold at least two other meetings thereafter during the year, and shall

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary, W. R. Wood, 306, Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

meet at any time when called by the secretary, on authority of the president, or any three of the directors."

5. On page 23, that sub-section 4, entitled "Executive," shall be amended to read as follows:

"The executive of the Provincial United Farm Women's Association shall consist of the president, the vice-president, the secretary-treasurer, and two directors of the Provincial U.F.W.M. Association, elected by the Board of Directors at the first meeting after the annual convention."

6. That a sub-section be inserted on page 24, under the sub-section entitled "Executive," to read as follows:

"Joint executive meetings of the Provincial Association and the United Farm Women of Manitoba may be held on such date or dates as shall be decided by the presidents or any five members of the executive."

7. On page 23, that the sub-section entitled "Revenue" shall be amended to read as follows:

"The Provincial United Farm Women of Manitoba Association, being a component part of the Provincial United Farmers' Association, shall be supported by revenue from the general Provincial Association."

8. On page 23, section 5, that the paragraph entitled "Officers" be amended to read as follows:

"The director of the Provincial Association of the United Farm Women of Manitoba shall be elected at the annual district convention. The woman district director shall be ex-officio a member of the district board."

9. On page 23, section 5, that the sub-section entitled "Conventions" be amended to read as follows:

"At the annual district convention the district director of the Provincial United Farm Women's Association shall make an official statement.

"All district meetings shall be held at the call of the president, the local associations and Women's Sections to be notified by the secretary not less than ten days prior to the meeting."

10. On page 23, that section 6, sub-section 1, entitled "Eligibility for Membership," be amended to read as follows:

"Farmers' wives and daughters over 16 years of age and others who are in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the association, and who agree to cooperate therewith to attain its aims and purposes, may become members of the United Farmers of Manitoba Association by the payment of an annual fee of not less than \$2.00."

11. On page 23, that section 6, sub-section 2, entitled "How to organize," be amended to read as follows:

"Five or more women who become members of the association (as provided for in section 6, sub-section 1) may form themselves into a Women's Section by calling a meeting, electing a chairman and secretary pro tem., carrying a motion to organize."

12. On page 24, that section 6, sub-section 2, entitled "Objects," shall be amended to read as follows:

"The object of the local Women's Section shall be to promote locally in its immediate community the ideals for which the Provincial Association and the United Farm Women of Manitoba Association generally exist."

13. On page 24, that two paragraphs be added under sub-section 3, entitled "Officers," to read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the secretary to bring all correspondence received as secretary directly to the attention of the Women's Section Board, and to read to the board and the Women's Section, respectively, such communications as are specially marked to be so read."

"It shall be the duty of the secretary to submit a report of the work undertaken in the Women's Section to the

local association in order that the closest co-operation may obtain between the two bodies, and the support of the local be secured in furthering its Women's Section work."

14. On page 24, that the sub-section entitled "Annual statement" be amended to read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the secretary of each Women's Section to prepare an annual statement and supply all information asked for on blank forms furnished by the provincial secretary of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, immediately following the end of the U.F.M. local year, which closes November 30."

15. On page 24, that a sub-section be added under the sub-section entitled "Officers," to read as follows:

"Financial Statement—It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to prepare a written annual financial statement, and submit it to the local association and its Women's Section at the annual meetings."

16. On page 24, that the sub-section entitled "Auditor" shall be amended to read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the auditor of the Women's Section on completion of her audit of the books of the Women's Section to report to the secretary of the local association the number of members who have paid their dues."

Dauphin District Convention

The United Farmers of Dauphin district are looking forward to their annual convention, which is to be held in the town of Dauphin on December 14 and 15. The opening meeting will be held in the town hall at 8 p.m. on the 14th, and all the other sessions will be held in the Labor Hall, Pollon Block.

It is hoped that every local will have its full delegation on hand, one for every five paid up members. The delegates' transportation expenses based on railway fare will be pooled.

Copies of all resolutions should be sent to the district secretary, B. F. Boughen, at Dauphin, at least a week before the convention meets. Local secretaries are asked to see that any dues owing to the district association are paid up before the 10th of December, and also that a complete statement of the total paid-up membership is in the hands of the district secretary, so that he may give a complete report to the convention.

The following is the program of the convention:

Tuesday, December 14

Public meeting, town hall, 8 p.m. Chairman, District President J. W. McQuay. Piano selections, Mrs. I. Winters; address, J. L. Brown, president U.F.M.; solo, Rev. H. P. Barrett; address, The Manitoba Savings Scheme, E. A. Weir, chairman, Provincial Savings Board.

Wednesday, December 15

Pollon Block. 9.30—Registering of delegates. 10.00—Convention called to order. Devotional exercise, Rev. J. A. Haw. 10.20—Reading of minutes of last annual meeting. President's address. Report of other officers. 11.15—Election of officers. Adjournment.

1.30—Reports of Resolutions Committee. 3.00—Address, Miss Mabel E. Finch, secretary, U.F.W.M. 4.00—Resolutions. 5.30—Adjournment.

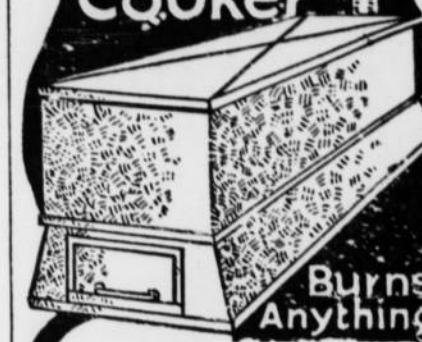
Evening Session

7.30—Community singing, led by W. W. Hart, of Winnipegos. 8.00—Statement of Our Political Organization, by its president, C. A. Mack, of Gilbert Plains. 8.30—Address: Subject, Cooperative Marketing, by J. R. Murray, of Winnipeg, manager United Grain Growers. Followed by discussion.

Resolutions Committee: Arthur Berry, of Grand View; E. A. Marcroft, of Winnipegos; Mrs. J. W. McQuay, of Valley River; J. B. Parker, of Gilbert Plains.

Credential Committee: Messrs. R. E. Fisher, W. Beaven and Paul Sawczyn.

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Marquette District Convention

The annual district convention of the Marquette District U.F.M. met in Shoal Lake on November 10.

We were very unfortunate in our choice of a day, as the weather was very stormy and cold. However, those who braved the storm were full of enthusiasm.

The following officers were elected for 1921: President, W. Grayston, Newdale; vice-president, C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake; district director, J. M. McCrindle, Foxwarren; lady director, Mrs. J. E. Elliott, Cardale; directors of the local board, I. B. Griffiths, Bins earth; C. A. Haralson, Erickson; A. H. Stevenson, Shoal Lake; secretary, Fred Williamson.

I. B. Griffiths gave a report of the findings of the committee appointed to study the Assessment Act.

A good deal of criticism was levelled at the act, as some delegates thought it was just the beginning of a scheme to tax rural improvements. No action was taken, as it was decided to see what would be done at the Brandon convention.

The following are the resolutions passed:

Provincial Political Action—"We, the organized farmers of Marquette, assembled in convention at Shoal Lake, favor taking provincial political action, and endorse the steps taken by the provincial board towards putting it into a concrete form."

Tuberculosis Test of Pure-bred Herds—"Resolved, that we request the Board of Directors to take up the question with the Dominion minister of agriculture of the advisability of compelling all pure-bred herds of cattle being subjected to the tuberculin test."

Application of Automobile License Money—"That all moneys collected for automobile licenses in rural municipalities be expended on roads in the municipalities where collected."

Municipal School Boards—"Resolved, that this convention disapproves of the recommendation of the Taxation Commission that municipal school boards be made compulsory; and further, that the law on the subject remain as at present, leaving the matter to the will of the ratepayers."—Fred Williamson, district secretary.

United Farmers of Alberta

Convention, January 18 to 21

THE annual convention of the U.F.A. will be held in Edmonton from Tuesday, January 18, to Friday, January 21, inclusive. This decision was reached by a meeting of the board of directors in the Central office on November 20. Invitations will be issued to all other farmers' organizations in Canada, to Labor and the G.W.V.A., to be represented at the convention. The greater part of the first day will be devoted to discussion of the resolutions dealing with the proposed wheat pool. Priority will be given to resolutions sent in by the district associations.

Red Deer Convention

The annual convention of the Red Deer District U.F.A. Political Association will be held in Red Deer, November 30 and December 1. President Wood will address the convention.

News of the Drive

Mr. John J. Metcalf, Spruce Grove, a Strathcona canvasser, secured contributions to the amount of \$201 from 34 people, 33 of whom contributed \$6.00 each, and one person \$3.00.

Jos. Brickman, Phillips, a Victoria canvasser, writes: "Will send you my report in a few days. There are a couple I have to wait for until they get the money, and I have to go over the same road two and three times to get them at home, though I have enough work of my own for three to do. But will try hard to get \$6.00 from each one, and think there is only one doubtful one."

"I am going to make another call on some of the farmers, and I am going to try again and again until I get them into the U.F.A."—E. C. Huseby, Redcliff.

"Most of my canvassers could not promise to begin at once, as in some instances they have not threshed. They were all, however, enthused with the work, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the splendid effort which is being made to get all the farmers to work together."—F. J. Bradshaw, Magrath.

"The time could not have been better chosen for the drive, as the people are absolutely sick of the deal that is being handed out to them with regard to wheat this fall. I feel confident that the report of my canvasser, Ed. Reid, who turned in \$349, will not be surpassed by any half township in Alberta."—J. K. Sutherland, Hanna.

Program of a Thriving Local

The following program has been prepared by Eye Hill local for the fall and winter months. Where the names are not given, the addresses are by local speakers, and on subjects of their own choosing. In addition to the usual officers, Eye Hill have a press reporter, a librarian, an organist, and standing committees on music, program, reception and drumming up.

July 10—Report of Wainwright convention. General talk on weeds and their eradication.

July 24—Address by Capt. Robt. Pearson, M.L.A. Musical program.

August 7—Debate, Resolved, that all who are resident for a term of three years in the Dominion of Canada, who are of the age of 21, and of sane mind, who are willing to take the oath of allegiance, should become Canadian citizens and enjoy full privileges of the franchise. Provost against Eye Hill.

August 21—The Country Life Problem in Outline. The Rural Home, The Rural School, the Rural Church. The Socialization of Rural Communities.

September 4—Question box. Young people's night. Papers by two girls and two boys. Girls and boys to state one thing they think would make rural life better. Tea to be served by the girls.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary, H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

September 18—Address. Guessing contests.

October 2—Address. Musical program.

October 16—Veterans' night.

October 30—Address.

November 13—Junior debate: Resolved, that we learn more by reading than by observation. Address.

November 27—Social evening with music.

December 11—Annual meeting. Election of officers. Resolutions.

December 24—Christmas tree and entertainment.

The 1921 Calendar

"May I congratulate you on the style and get up of the calendar; it is so practical and neat, and utterly devoid of the daubs which usually ornament, or rather disfigure, a useful article." This comment on the 1921 U.F.A. calendar was made by Mrs. D. Buckingham, secretary of the Warden local.

This calendar is to be issued again for 1921, in approximately the same form. The size of the calendar is about 13 inches square. Only one month is shown on a page, the days being indicated by large, distinct numbers, and below each day's date is a space provided for making notes of engagements and memoranda of various kinds. It will do for the farmers just what the business man's memo pad does for him, with the additional advantage that the whole month's memoranda is seen at a glance.

With each calendar is issued a map showing the location of all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals, U.F.A. Junior branches and United Grain Growers' elevators in the province of Alberta. Very few people who have not seen the large maps at the Central office have any idea as to how completely the U.F.A. covers the province. You will want to refer to this map frequently and show it to your friends.

This calendar will be ready for mailing about December 1, and can be supplied at 25 cents per copy, or \$2.50 for 12 copies.

Political Unity Urged

A well-attended meeting of the Spring Coulee local was held to discuss political action. The speakers were S. S. Dunham, of Lethbridge, who urged political unity of farmers and the co-operative marketing of farm produce, and L. H. Jelliff, of Raley, who emphasized the fact that farmers are not receiving their just returns for their work. Musical numbers by Mrs. H. E. Kelly and Master Kelly and L. H. Jelliff were much enjoyed, and refreshments and dancing followed the meeting.

Visit from Director Forster

Verdant Valley had an excellent address from Director Forster on general U.F.A. matters, accentuating the wheat pool for 1921, and the membership drive.

Group Government Discussed

The regular meeting of Standard local was addressed by B. C. Moore, of Calgary, on The Spirit of the Age, and again the following week Mr. Moore spoke to a good crowd on Group Government. Keen interest was evidenced by many questions, which were answered to the satisfaction of the audience.

Organization Briefs

Wheatland local (Sedgewick) discussed co-operative dairying at their last meeting, and passed a resolution favoring the pooling of the 1921 wheat crop, provided 75 per cent. of the farmers can be induced to sign a binding contract.

Lake Thelma local are making arrangements with other locals for debates, and are planning a Christmas

tree for Christmas Eve. They passed a resolution in favor of a co-operative scheme.

Samis local (Hilda) are planning a good program for the winter, which is to include a Liberal vs. Farmer debate.

Seed Grain Collections

Some complaints have been received respecting the method of collecting seed grain and relief advances. Central took the matter up with the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, and received reply as follows:

"You are doubtless aware that our department has no connection with the distribution of seed grain and relief in municipalities. This was carried on entirely by the local councils, and collections are being arranged by the same organizations.

"Our department looked after the distribution in the unorganized districts and we now have a set of ten men in the field making collections in this connection. Each man has been instructed to see everyone to whom advances have been made. He makes a full report to the department, making collections where he can, and only in cases where men are evidently trying to evade the debt have we taken any drastic measures. For instance, one man who owed an amount of \$280, which he disputed, had two car loads of wheat, one on track ready to ship, and a considerable amount of oats and rye, and I instructed the agent to seize the car of grain. In cases where men are leaving the country without making any provisions for their indebtedness, the men have been given instructions to seize whatever is necessary to protect the government. In no case are we pressing men who are clearly unable to pay. A man is always left sufficient to seed him next spring and also sufficient to carry his family over the winter. In brief, we are making all the collections possible without causing the people any special hardship."

Taking On a Job

"Is it possible that prosperity blunts one's sensibilities?" Such was the question that came to Fred Campbell's mind as he thoughtfully regarded his elder brother, in whose comfortable home he was a visitor. Lester, a well-to-do farmer of Central Alberta, had been telling Fred of the unsuccessful attempt of a U.F.A. drive worker to enlist him as a canvasser for a couple of days' work. Fred did not, however, put his thought into words, but remarked instead, "I would have thought you just the man for the job. You are well known and well liked, I imagine, and you have a car and could spare the time from your farm."

"Sure, I have the car," agreed Lester, "but if you think I have time hanging on my hands, I don't know where you've been looking during the week you've been here. What with hauling wheat to the elevator, and getting in coal, and getting winter quarters ready for the stock, it seems to me there's plenty to do."

"Yes, but with the help you have you could easily manage a day or so, if you really wanted to."

"Well, I suppose the fact of the matter is that I don't really want to, then. I'm a member of the U.F.A., I pay my dues, and I go to the meetings occasionally, but really I can't be bothered about going around trying to persuade my neighbors to join the organization."

"The question is this, Lester: Are you satisfied with the living conditions of the farm population of this province?"

Lester glanced around his warm, well-lighted, well-furnished sitting-room before answering. "Why, we're pretty comfortable here. We've worked hard and got things ship-shape for ourselves why don't the others do as we did?"

"For one thing, you had the good

luck to happen to settle in one of the best districts of the province, where for some reason or other, crop failures are almost unknown; also you were lucky in having some capital to start with. With these and other advantages you have been able to make a comfortable home in spite of the handicaps of unorganized selling, the tariff, high freight rates, and other disadvantages which the organized farmers are fighting against. The question is this, should you not take part in the fight to make it possible for others, not as lucky as yourself, to have better homes and better living conditions? Isn't that so?"

"Oh, to a certain extent, I suppose," admitted the elder brother.

"Then, take the matter of education for farm children," continued Fred.

"I sent mine away to school, and to college, or provided for them the kind of training they wanted," put in Lester rather complacently.

"Yes, you had to send them away from home at an early age. Would you not rather have had schools nearer home, where you could have had them with you longer, and where the influences wouldn't have been so anti-rural? Then, again, think of the other children on our prairie farms who have such scanty educational opportunities—think of the very few who get any high-school education, of the many who don't even finish the public school grades, either because there is no school, or no teacher to be had; and think of the difficulties in the way of their getting education along agricultural lines. Only through an organization can we bring better educational facilities to the farm children, and open the way to them of fuller and happier and more useful lives. The U.F.A. is working toward this end—shouldn't you go in and help?"

"Hang it all, I look after my own family, I have my own responsibilities. Would you have me shoulder responsibility for all the kids in the province?"

"Lester," replied his brother, earnestly, "if you want to be really alive in the present-day work, you must get away from that individualism—you must get the community outlook. This is what the U.F.A. will do for YOU if you take a more active part in it."

Here the phone rang, and "Dad," called a girl's voice presently, "Mr. Dingwall wants to talk to you."

Lester rose, grinning. "He's after me again about that canvassing, I guess." Then, turning as he reached the door, "well, if I agree to take the job, will you come along with me and help with the talking?"

Resolutions for Convention

Resolutions intended for the annual convention should be forwarded to Central office early, in order that they may be printed and circulated to all locals for consideration. Each resolution should be accompanied by a fee of fifty cents, to go towards defraying the cost of printing and circulating. Amendments to the constitution must be sent to Central office not later than December 1, according to section 19 of the constitution.

Send Central Your Program

If you have planned a program for your winter meetings, send a copy to Central office. It will be of great assistance in giving suggestions to other locals. A well thought-out program is one of the stepping stones to success. If you have a good idea, pass it on.

Plans for a Library

One local have appointed a committee to draft plans for a library for this community. The committee will order a travelling library from the university as a start.

Program and Supper

Bow Island U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. held a joint meeting in the rest room, which was addressed by Mrs. Bagnall on the referendum. Later there was an excellent program and a supper.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

A Healthy Women's Section

DURING the afternoon session of the Wolseley Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for District 5, which was held in the Presbyterian Church, one of the most interesting reports was presented by Mrs. W. Verner, vice-president of Sunny South Women's Section, who reported as follows:

"The Women's Section held seven meetings during the season. We have this year a paid-up membership of 34, and had an average attendance of 24. Apart from the yearly fee, a ten-cent collection has been taken at each meeting. A special collection was taken at the July meeting, the proceeds, \$28.65, being given to the Children's Pavilion at Fort Qu'Appelle. Another collection in aid of sailors' widows and orphans was taken at our October meeting. Also a shower of all kinds of children's clothing from infants to four years old. A splendid lot of clothing was also sent to the Children's Welfare, Regina.

The local presented our last year's secretary-treasurer with a life membership, and decided to pay the secretary-treasurer in future. The salary this year decided upon was \$20.

The roll call throughout the season has been responded to with a helpful hint. This has proved very interesting and instructive. An interesting program was prepared for each meeting.

Our last meeting of the season, on November 11, we hope to have the report of the Wolseley Convention. Officers for the coming year will be elected and delegates for the winter convention will be appointed."

The summer program for the Sunny South Women's Section was as follows: June 1—At Mrs. R. Donnelly's; subject, Home Nursing, by Dr. Kemp. June 15—At Mrs. James Kerr's; subject, Entertainment in the Home, by Mrs. Washburn. August 4—At Mrs. J. M. Closson's; subject, Economic Freedom of Farm Women, by Mrs. Closson. September 1—At Mrs. Wooden's; subject, Bookkeeping, by Mrs. W. Kerr. October 6—At Mrs. E. Cook's; subject, Musical Entertainment. November 3—At Mrs. C. Billing's; annual meeting and election of officers and delegates.

Farewell Banquet

Riceton Grain Growers' Association held a farewell banquet for Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Purvis and Mr. and Mrs. E. Swanson, who are leaving Riceton. It was one of the greatest feasts of the season. The hall was decorated in beautiful autumn for the occasion, and the evening program was opened by an orchestra selection by Messrs. Popes and Ainsworth.

The guests were shown to their places by George Mitchner and Mrs. John Mohr. Following a few remarks by George Mitchner, the company partook of an elaborate supper. Music was furnished by the orchestra during the entire evening.

I. B. Cushing acted as toastmaster, and was responded to by Messrs. McKim, Pope, Mohr, Swanson, Mrs. Mohr and Mrs. Swanson. Next was the presentation of gifts as a kind remembrance of the members of the Grain Growers' Association of Riceton. A vocal duet was sung by F. Pope and George Ainsworth. The rest of the evening was spent in singing old songs and telling jokes. There were 65 members present.

Convention of District No. 1

The annual convention of District No. 1 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held in the Y.M.C.A., in Moose Jaw, on November 11, with 50 delegates and a number of visitors present. Owing to the delay in the arrival of Director T. M. Morgan, of Aquadell, it was well on in the afternoon before the convention got under way.

Just prior to adjournment of the afternoon session an interesting contest took place in the election of a district director. The candidates were T. M. Morgan, of Aquadell, who stood for re-election; Thomas Teare, Marquis; and

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary.

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

T. Alcock, Moose Jaw. The latter retired from the contest, and the result showed Thomas Teare elected.

Prior to the ballot being taken Mr. Morgan appealed for support in his action in opposing the preparation of a provincial platform. The thing, he claimed, which had influenced his action was that the provincial government had served the interests of the farmers of Saskatchewan so well that there was little or no need to embark upon such a warfare at this time.

Mr. Teare promptly accepted the challenge, and after outlining his position during the Assiniboia by-election, he expressed the opinion that the board of directors, having been instructed to prepare a platform, had neglected their duties in not doing so.

Before the vote was taken Mr. Musselman was asked to state the reasons for the refusal of the joint boards to take action, which, he said, were not a defence of the government, but because of the manifest division of opinion, which threatened to split the association from top to bottom, and suggested to the joint board that the time was not yet ripe for political action. Such action at the present time seemed to the speaker to be tantamount to bending the influence of the association to a group of people who aimed to use the association for the destruction of the provincial government.

After appointing the following committee: H. N. Ross, Brownlee; A. Greau, Boham; and J. A. Thompson, Coburg, Mr. Morgan, the district director, reported a membership of 1,607 for 1920, as against 2,375 for 1919. The number of locals reported in the district were 69, with three new ones during 1920. There are 174 life members in the district, and the district director's expenses for 1920 were \$83.

Among the resolutions adopted was one moved by Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Coburg, seconded by Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler, requesting that immediate action be taken to carry out the mandate as expressed by the vote of the electors of this province on October 25 last. While the discussion on a resolution demanding the reappointment of the Wheat Board was under way, Director Morgan stated that he had been informed by some that Hon. T. A. Crerar, representing the United Grain Growers, was opposed to the Wheat Board, and that Hon. C. A. Dunning, representing the Saskatchewan Co-operative Association, was in favor of the Wheat Board.

In his reply, Mr. Musselman said that when the government took charge of wheat marketing it was for the common interests of the allied nations, rather than in the interests of agriculture. He then dealt with the statement made recently in Regina by Hon. J. A. Calder, that J. A. Maharg, M.P. for Maple Creek, had opposed the formation of a wheat board, and that Mr. Crerar was indifferent. In explanation Mr. Musselman showed that this was two years ago, and long before the government took the matter into their hands; but since the board had been appointed both Maharg and Crerar had continued to give it their support.

Mr. Musselman also pointed out that the Canadian Council of Agriculture had on many occasions unanimously expressed the demand that the Wheat Board should be re-established, at which meetings Mr. Crerar was present. Regarding the appointment of a permanent Wheat Board, Mr. Musselman stated that the Canadian Council of Agriculture had never made any pronouncement upon it one way or the other, but that they had appointed a committee to canvass the whole problem of co-operative wheat handling.

The evening meeting, which was presided over by T. Alcock, of Moose Jaw, was devoted to a discussion of resolutions, and concluded with short addresses by Mrs. S. V. Haight, of Keeler;

J. B. Musselman, F. W. Bates, of Regina, and George Broadley, of Regina.

Convention of District No. 7

The convention of District No. 7 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held at Melville, on November 9, with 40 delegates in attendance. After the report of the district work was presented by Wm. Penny, of Balcarres, director for the district, the following officers were elected: Director, Charles Overturf, Semans; alternate, Isaac Sherrick, of Balcarres; director of Women's Section, Mrs. N. B. Williams, of Abernethy.

The question of a convention city for next year's district meeting was decided in favor of Balcarres.

Resolutions on the following subjects were adopted:

A resolution favoring national marketing of grain or the employment of some better method, and asking the locals to give special thought to some method.

A resolution calling for the reinstatement of the Canadian Wheat Board.

The reduction of freight rates to the usual standard.

Opposition to increase made by country elevators.

Re-establishment of pre-war convention rates on railways.

Opposition to the application of the present Franchise Act on account of it being unfair.

Appreciation of the work done by the provincial government in combatting the grasshopper pest.

Condemnation of the C.N.R. on its manner of handling the present year's crop on its lines.

The immediate administration by the Federal government of the requirements of the recent liquor referendum.

Power to be given the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission to regulate the price of alcoholic liquor sold for medicinal manufacturing, and sacramental purposes.

The principal subjects of discussion were the wheat marketing situation, political action, the political campaigns of the prime minister and W. L. MacKenzie King, and the Federal government in certain public issues.

The chief speakers at the convention were W. P. Reekie, R. M. Johnson, H. C. Fleming, A. G. Hawkes, and Wm. Penny.

Convention of District No. 9

Yorkton was the place of meeting for the annual convention of District No. 9 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which was in the Town Hall on Wednesday, November 11, with Director J. S. Inglis presiding, the annual report being read by A. Burkell, convention secretary.

The main topic of interest was the establishment of the Wheat Board, or in the event of the failure of the Dominion Government to do so, the taking of action by the farmers of Canada for the working out of a co-operative method of disposing of their grain crop in the open markets of the world. The feeling of the convention was that the one desirable thing was the instituting of a system that would eliminate the middleman and gambling in the marketing of the grain crop. Much praise was given the Canadian Council of Agriculture for the steps it had taken to make enquiries into the feasibility of such a system, and confidence was expressed in the personnel of the committee of three appointed for this purpose, H. W. Wood, president of the Alberta Farmers; J. F. Riddell, manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; and Assistant Manager Murray, of the United Grain Growers' Elevator Company of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The question of the advisability of the S.G.G.A. taking provincial political action also came up for considerable discussion. Opinions for and against were strongly expressed. The convention declared itself not out for political ends, but for principles, and the enactment of such legislation as would be in the interests of the farmers as a whole.

Fear was expressed that a certain organization, which the convention claimed was working among the farmers at the present time, would so split the agricultural forces that their chance of working as a political unit would be very seriously impaired. It had been rumored that the organizers of the association did not leave a constituency until they had secured as members 85 per cent. of the available population. If the S.G.G.A. were to enter the field politically it should be done with the set purpose of definite accomplishment. There was considerable opposition to such action, however.

In the evening Mayor Gibson and Mr. R. Barbour, president of the Board of Trade, delivered addresses of welcome, the latter amid much laughter offering the delegates the freedom of the city. There was present also A. G. Hawkes, vice-president of the Central Board; R. Wood, secretary of the association; and R. M. Johnson, member of the Executive Board, all of Regina. Mrs. Ida McNeal, of Expanse, spoke briefly but pointedly upon the necessity of the men's and women's organizations co-operating.

The election of officers for the next year resulted as follows: District director, G. W. Robertson, Wynyard; district secretary, C. Anderson; substitute, Roy Beck, Yorkton; lady director, Mrs. Robert Stevenson; sub-organizers, Mr. Swinbjarnson, S. J. Laxdal, M. L. Bowman, Paul Metsky, Alex. McGregor, Robert Stevenson, J. O'Dell, W. Northway, F. Musick, and R. G. Rothwell.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas the members of the Kandahar G.G.A. are unanimously in favor of the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in demanding an immediate re-establishment of the Wheat Board, and whereas the said local believes said action to be in the best interests of the country as a whole;

"Be it resolved that this convention place itself on record as heartily endorsing the action already taken by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in regard to the re-establishment of the Wheat Board for the 1920 crop, with the same chairman and vice-chairman."

"Resolved, that a cattle shipper be given better accommodation while in charge of cattle. Also, that when 25 or more cars be made up they be rushed to destination in preference to non-perishable freight; also, that man in charge of freight be given free return first-class ticket."

"Be it resolved, that this meeting approve the action of the Council of Agriculture on the steps they have taken to investigate the possibility of farming on a co-operative system of marketing our grain. And be it further resolved, to ask the coming annual Grain Growers' convention to endorse the above resolution."

"Resolved, that this convention urge the Dominion Government to put into effect immediately the requirements of the recent liquor referendum."

"Whereas there are well-settled communities in the province where children are entirely without school opportunities; therefore be it resolved, that this convention request the government to make provision that every child as far as possible be afforded an opportunity to get a common school education."

"Resolved, that this convention request the Central office to prepare a booklet for general distribution setting forth the reforms of a social nature that have been achieved either by the S.G.G.A. or at its suggestion."

"Whereas there are a great many non-English-speaking localities which are not acquainted with the work and aims of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; and whereas it is practically impossible to organize these localities by local sub-organizers; therefore be it resolved, that a paid organizer be engaged to organize and keep up locals in such localities."

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Getting the High Dollar. J. W. Durno, in the Box, Edmonton. 1920

Saskatoon Winter Fair

Breeding Classes Light—Good Show of Swine and Sheep—Interest Strong in Gelding Competition

LIKE the show held at Regina the preceding week, the season had much to do with the markedly light attendance. The breeding classes were somewhat below par, but this is accounted for by the fact that at the close of Regina fair the cream of the stock in the province was shipped to Chicago. Notwithstanding these handicaps, Manager Fisher collected together classes of stock the judging of which furnished considerable educational interest.

Horses

The breeding classes were light, especially so in Clydesdales. The Percheron exhibit was filled out by Fraser's entire show string fresh from their Regina victories. John Guardhouse put the ribbons on the Scottish breed in a highly satisfactory manner, while R. E. Drennan officiated for the continental breeds. The placings were much in line with previous awards, save that Count Vimy was turned down in favor of his stable mate, Iocarpe. The feature of the Belgian exhibit was the bunch from the stable of R. E. Thomas, which led in every class shown but one.

The judges collaborated in the classes for heavy draft geldings and mares. The competition was strong and a large dissenting minority could have been found no matter which way the decisions went. In the class for singles, Kinsman had two well-matched bay Clydesdales which were placed first and fourth. In between were two Percherons, second going to Fraser's reserve champion pure-bred, a filly of character and substance. In third place was Fraser's Josephine, accompanied by a colt whose qualities spoke much for the dam. Below these four were placed alternately more Clydesdales and Percherons. As a compromise the final placing was satisfactory. If it had been possible to shift hides from the frame of one contestant to that of another, partisan spectators would have demanded a shake-up of placings. Inter-breed competition is not without its amusing side.

Clydesdale exhibitors: A. F. Davidson, Renown; T. H. Hamilton, Penkill; R. J. Huxtable, Conquest; A. Jones, Penkill; Joseph Lorimer, Conquest; R. McCurdy, Asquith; W. V. VanAlstyne, McGee.

Aged stallion, 1st and champion, Right Honor, Hamilton. Two-year-olds—1, Garnet's Heir, Lorimer; 2, Delavan Prince, VanAlstyne; 3, Asquith, Paget, McCurdy. Foals—1, Bonnie Menteith, Lorimer; 2, McCurdy. Brood mare—1, Nellie King, McCurdy. Three-year-old filly—1, Lady Maisie (champion), Jones; 2, Victoria, McCurdy. Two-year-old filly—1, Annie Bruce, Davidson. Yearlings—1, Border Queen, Lorimer; 2, Bella Ronald, Huxtable. Filly foals—1, Border Lass, Lorimer.

Percheron exhibitors: Geo. T. Fraser, Tate; J. H. Graham, Saskatoon.

Aged stallions—1 and 2, Paguay and Major, Graham. Three-year-old—1, Carrinn, Fraser; 2, Monte Cristo, Graham. Two-year-olds—1, 2 and 3, Iocarpe, Count Vimy and Carleux, Fraser; Champion, Carrinn. All prizes on females went to Fraser, sole exhibitor. Brood mare—1, Brilicarda 2nd; 2, Josephine. Three-year-olds—1, Julia; 2, Nell. Two-year-olds—1, Eleanor (champion). Yearlings—1, Racena; 2, Carina. Filly foals—1, Lady Carnot; 2, Koene.

Belgian exhibitors: Ernest Bloomaert, Yorkton; J. H. Graham, Saskatoon; Elie Malfaire, Rosthern; J. A. McGee, Asquith; Robert Thomas, Grandora.

Aged stallions—1, 2, and 3, Marshall Joffre, Robert Loo, and Baron de Loo, Malfaire. Three-year-olds—1 and 2, Jean Bart 2nd (champion) and Topnotcher's

Beef Cattle

The breeding classes all went without competition. Follett Bros. Duval, took all the Shorthorn money. James I. Moffatt, Carroll, Man., was the sole Hereford exhibitor, and his fellow-townsman, James Turner, who could have defeated very strong opposition, also had everything as a gift.

Many herds were represented in the fat classes, but as Central Saskatchewan has had an unfortunate crop year the local stuff did not measure up to standard, excepting, of course, the splendid exhibit put up by the university.

Seven exhibitors lined up with beef animals of Shorthorn persuasion. The principal prizes were won by the university, Follett Bros., Albert Robbins, Laura; L. J. Hamilton, Brandon; and Wright Farms, Drinkwater.

Lady Craik, a Shorthorn-Hereford crossbred, was selected as the best to represent the breed against the champion doddie and the champion whiteface. The best Shorthorn steer came from the Wright Farms. In this connection it is interesting to note that packers' buyers had the supreme nerve to offer seven and a half cents per pound for some of the best prize beef on the grounds.

The Hereford fat classes were a contest between Messrs. Moffatt, Carroll, Man., and Harrison, Breslau, Sask., in which the former got the honor. Moffatt's pure-bred steer was later declared the best beef animal of the show, an honor to both the Hereford breed and the feeder, who has carried him over since last fair season.

Black cattle are always a feature in fat stock shows, and six supporters of the breed presented a creditable string. James Turner, Carroll, Man., and W. T. Turner, Kinley, Sask., divided the main honors, not without some annexations of red and blue ribbons by the other exhibitors. J. Turner's steer supported the breed against the roan and the whiteface champions. W. T. Turner won the open contest for best five steers, and E. R. Mickleborough won the boys' and girls' contest with a black steer, two additional honors for the Angus breed.

Continued on Page 35

Straight-Colored Feeders

Commission firms are continually receiving orders from farmers for car loads of feeder steers all of one color, a load of reds, roans or blacks, as the case may be. Owing to the country demand for some colors, traders are able to demand a premium which some farmers willingly pay, believing that

it will be returned to them in a higher price which steers of that color command when they go back in a finished condition to the stock yards.

The facts do not altogether warrant the practice. Buyers of feeders overestimate the value of color. When a packer's buyer puts a price on a fat steer, he is indifferent to color, provided the animal is of good beef breeding. He knows that a roan hide cannot be disposed of any more profitably than a badly spotted whiteface, and if that is all the difference which ex-

ists between the two steers he can be persuaded to pay the same price by a good salesman. Furthermore, some of the best steers are decidedly off-colored.

In selecting feeders, the points which should receive consideration are type, age and condition. If these are right, the color will be right. A bunch of mixed colors which meets the requirements in these respects is infinitely more profitable than a bunch of straight color of assorted height and weight. In most cases the premium paid for solid colors is the price of a whim.

The British Cattle Embargo

Conflicting Reports as to the Success of the Campaign for the Removal of the Embargo

THAT hardy perennial, the cattle embargo, is very much to the fore in British agricultural papers at the present time. Our readers will remember the history of the case from previous articles appearing in The Guide. The embargo was first placed against store cattle, or, as we call them, stockers and feeders, in 1893, owing to the alleged discovery of a case of pleuro-pneumonia in a shipment of cattle from Canada. Post mortems conducted on the lungs of the animal in question afterwards proved conclusively that the diagnosis



Monarch

C. D. Roberts' grand champion Percheron at Brandon 1920 Summer Show.

was incorrect, and the animal was suffering, not from the contagious form of the disease, but from the non-contagious form.

Notwithstanding this, the embargo was made permanent by the passage of an act by the British Parliament in 1896 absolutely prohibiting the importation of Canadian cattle except for immediate slaughter. Since that time probably 3,000,000 cattle shipped from Canada have been slaughtered at British ports, and not a single case of pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease has been discovered. Canada has the best veterinary health record of any country in the world, while Great Britain frequently imposes regulations limiting the internal movement of cattle due to outbreaks of foot-and-mouth or other diseases within her own boundaries.

The Smoke Screen

The honest advocates for the continuance of the embargo admit that it is wanted for protection of the cattle raiser against the competition of the foreign-grown article. The others raise the bogey of disease introduction to cover their protectionist leanings. Within the last few months strong agricultural bodies which have heretofore stood for the embargo have reversed their policy in view of the food situation. In October no less a person than Sir Isaac Connell, secretary of the Scottish Chamber of Commerce, headed a deputation which waited upon the secretary of agriculture with a view of having the present act amended in favor of admitting Canadian store cattle. We reproduce two reports on the subject. The first is from the North British Agriculturist:

"Sir Isaac Connell, secretary of the chamber, submitted the case for the importation of Canadian cattle. He pointed out that at one time the feeling of the chamber of agriculture had been opposed to opening the ports. Force of circumstances had obliged them to review the matter. They realized that in the interests of the nation's food supply it was desirable to

have an increased production of meat within this country, and to have that it was expedient to give free access to Canadian stores, thus increasing the output of home-grown meat and benefiting the consumer.

"Lord Lee, in replying to the deputation, indicated that the government were fully alive to the consideration submitted to them. He laid stress, however, upon the congestion of business in the House of Commons and the difficulty of finding time for a bill on the subject, and more so as any such measure might subsequently be rejected in the House of Lords.

"The deputation came away with the impression that the government would be not unwilling to open the ports if it could only summon up its resolution on the subject."

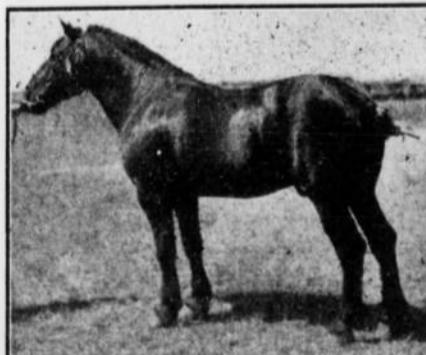
Another View

Following is the comment from the Scottish Farmer, which has adopted the policy of "No surrender":

"Lord Lee of Fareham did not mince matters when replying to the deputation which asked him to reopen the question of importing overseas cattle. He refused to regard the question as one of the admission of Canadian stores. He gladly gave Canada a certificate of having a record which was the cleanest in the whole world. He reminded Mr. Esslemont and his colleagues on the deputation of the lack of unanimity among British agriculturists on the question, and claimed that the question had been and would be decided on its merits and as it affected the whole agricultural interest. He was on bedrock when he reiterated the obvious fact that the only real protection this country has against the importation of disease is its insular position and the maintenance of the isolation thus afforded. Our best possible security is this same moat which has prevented the landing of any invader on these shores. It is a truth which cannot too often or too forcibly be maintained. 'The arguments put forward in favor of removing the existing safeguards are far outweighed by the gravity of the objections which will be urged by the other side.' It is wisely spoken."

Lord Lee must be an accomplished political spell-binder if he can produce two such divergent impressions at the same time. Otherwise it is a case of dishonest reporting, or finding in the pronouncement just what each party wanted to find.

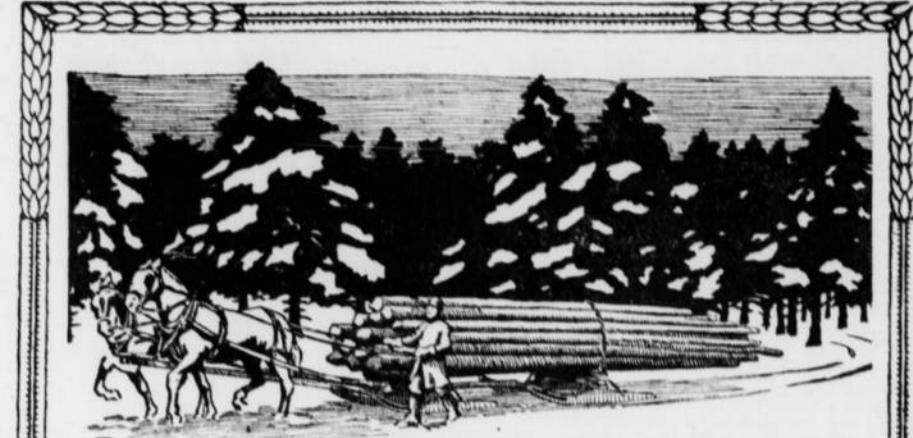
Without passing judgment on the



Masterman

Champion Percheron stallion at the 1920 Prince Albert Fair.

correctness of either report this piece of specious logic quoted last is characteristic of all the arguments of the no-importation faction. In the same breath they admit that the danger does not exist, and that the embargo is the



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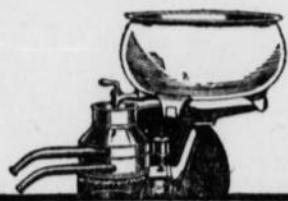
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only protection against this danger, forgetting, meanwhile, that their own country is never free from this and other plagues. It would be much more to the point if the New World raised the cry of uncleanness against British pure-bred stock. Virtual independence could be established here against Scottish herds just as thoroughly as it has in the case of the Hereford breed. Parenthetically, let us say that Hereford men in this country are making more progress than their competitors, because they are freest from the craze for imported families. But we do not recommend a retaliatory barrier against Scottish

sufficient promise to send to the Chicago show. At the time of exhibition the name and age of calf, breeding, and name of breeder would again be shown on suitable framed cards. All calves were to be shown individually—in other words, each would stand on its own merits.

Calves were offered by 32 leading breeders. It was gratifying to visit herd after herd and have practically every breeder offer the pick of his calf crop. The selections were made from the herds of the following breeders: Herefords—S. M. Mace, High River, Alta.; Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary, Alta.; John McD. Davidson, Calgary, Alta.; Frank Colliett, Crossfield, Alta.; V. W. Smith, Camrose, Alta.; Pym Bros., Mirror, Alta.; John Wilson, Innisfail, Alta. Aberdeen-Angus—A. E. Wood, Olds, Alta.; C. H. Richardson, Bowden, Alta.; Chas. Ellett, Edmonton, Alta.; Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat, Alta.; J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.; Loftus & Dickson, Innisfree, Alta. Shorthorns—Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds, Alta.; University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

The selections include one senior yearling, twelve junior yearlings, one senior calf and one junior calf.

Last year the United States imported 750,000,000 pounds of vegetable oil in one form or another, four times as much as in 1914, and this has had a considerable influence on lard prices. At the present time vegetable oil is selling in the neighborhood of seven cents per pound less than lard. In addition to cocoanut oil there are several other vegetable products coming into general use as lard substitutes. Japan sends us soy bean oil, Chinese nut oil comes from the neighboring country, peanut oil from sub-tropical countries, and rape-seed oil from various places.

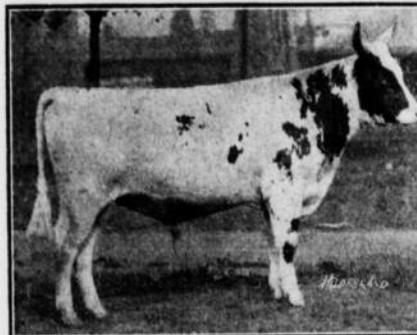
It is idle to think that hogs can ever compete with vegetable oil crops, and one of two courses faces the American hog producer. People of one political cast of mind will ask for a tariff high enough to bar the foreign article, but that will be of little avail against peanuts grown within the national boundary. The other course is to grow hogs suitable for the bacon trade. This alternative is not very welcome, for there is a strong national prejudice in the States against Tamworths, Yorkshires, and their like. Furthermore, on the carbonaceous diet of the corn belt it is questionable if the Canadian type of pig can be easily preserved. The Berkshire in the States is regarded as a lard hog, in Canada as a bacon hog, a difference not wholly due to selection, but influenced, no doubt, by the amount of corn in the ration.

This suggests to us the possibility that in the future Canada may become an important source of breeding stock for the reinvigoration of American herds, which will tend continually to diverge from the strict bacon type. The stimulus for such a large outlet of breeding stock would entirely change the complexion of the pure-bred hog industry in Canada should these developments follow, even in a limited degree.

Change Forecasted in Lard Hog Type

The last twenty years has witnessed an industrial development which is bound to exert in time a marked influence on lard hog type. Before that time lard was the principal cheap edible oil, and the American corn belt was the place par excellence in which lard could be cheaply produced. The corn hog combination produced several breeds of swine, eminently suited for lard production, and these are still favored almost to the exclusion of bacon hogs in the leading pork-producing states of the union.

In their short history these lard



Overton Lord Kyle
Junior and grand champion Ayrshire bull,
Toronto, 1920. Owned by Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa.

breeds have undergone considerable transmutation. In the palmiest days of the lard export trade the dominating type was the small, squat, round pig on fine legs, sometimes referred to as the barrel of fat on four toothpicks. In later times the favorite type has been a bigger pig, more rugged and heavier boned. This change was brought about in ten years. Signs are not wanting that the lard breeds are due for even a greater divergence in type from the former extreme.

Since the beginning of the century a vast change has taken place in the position of esteem held by vegetable oils in the diet. Improvements in the process of refining make it possible to produce a kitchen fat from cocoanuts, which compares very favorably with the best leaf lard. Domestic scientists favor it, because it does not smoke as much on heating. Those who market it say that it is superior in food value; but this is a claim which will bear some investigation.

There are millions of acres along tropical sea shores suitable for the growth of cocoanuts, from which the principal vegetable oil is made. The amount of labor required to grow the crop is very small. After the initial work of planting the trees, which bear in seven years, it is practically restricted to harvesting the cocoanuts from the ground. After that they are broken, the white meat scraped out and dried in the sun, and this product, known as copra, is sent to the extracting mills in the country, where the oil is consumed. Copra contains about 50 per cent. cocoanut oil.

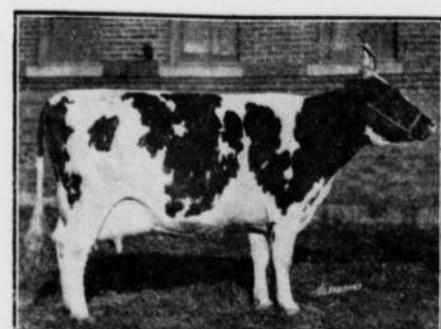
Crossbred Swine

The question of the advisability of cross-breeding swine for producing a more profitable feeding pig is attracting considerable attention just now in certain circles. At the Scott experimental farm, Mr. Tinline has commenced experiments which will throw some light on the subject. In most of the work carried on in the past quite extreme types were used for crossing, such as Yorkshires x Poland-Chinas and Tamworth x Duroc. The latter is a popular cross because of the solid red colored pigs which result. Yorkshire sows are much in favor in cross-breeding work, because of their prolificacy and mothering qualities, but their disadvantage lies in the fact that the white color persists and the offspring scald on pasture. Prof. Dowell contributes an interesting observation. The Hampshire is the only dark-skinned breed whose color is dominant over the Yorkshire Whites. By using Hampshire boars on Yorkshire sows, litters of quick-maturing, easy-feeding pigs may be produced, black for the most part with the characteristic belt.

Edmonton Spring Show

The Edmonton Exhibition Association have compiled for early distribution a prize list showing the fat stock classes for the Edmonton Spring Livestock Show. Seven thousand dollars are offered in these classes alone, and the list is so arranged that the beginner in livestock is encouraged to exhibit, as well as the veteran breeder. The Dominion Department of Agriculture offers approximately \$2,800 in special classes, the classification being practically the same as last year. In the special stock-feeding classes for children, \$2,000 is offered; in these classes the children must assume care of their calves, sheep and pigs on January 1, 1921, and the object of the Edmonton exhibition management in distributing the prize list early is to allow the children every opportunity to enter the competition and select their exhibits in time to comply with the regulations.

The date of the Edmonton Spring Livestock Show has been fixed for the week



Chapmantown Henry
Grand champion Ayrshire female at
Toronto, 1920. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

beginning April 11, 1921. Manager W. J. Stark will be glad to hear from those who wish a copy of the prize list.

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Forage Crops for Dry Districts

A 37-bushel Wheat Crop on Uncultivated Corn Land—Will Have 275 Acres under Corn Next Year—By W. D. Trego, Gleichen, Alta.

THE result of my wheat crop this year on lands which were planted to fodder corn in 1918 and 1919, in place of bare summerfallow, convinces me that we can expect fully as good results if not better on the corn lands than on bare summerfallow lands of the same character.

On account of the exceptionally late spring, coupled with the shortage of labor and shortage of feed, I was forced to rush my crop in with as little work as possible. I, therefore, put the drill right on the 1919 corn land without any previous cultivation, and was surprised to find that although the corn stubs stood from six inches to eight inches above the ground they were not stiff enough to interfere with the grain drills, and I got the seed very well covered.

I crossed the drilling about two weeks later with one stroke of the drag harrow, to destroy what weeds I could and create a better mulch for holding the moisture.

The corn, having been very green when cut, the stubs were not stiff enough to even interfere with the drag harrow, but stood up enough to make some protection against soil drifting, which, together with the root cluster of each stub, would effectually prevent any serious soil drifting.

I was rewarded at harvest time with a yield of about 37 bushels per acre of strictly No. 1 wheat, on the 170-acre field.

I had intended to cultivate or spring plow the field of 250 acres where I had grown fodder corn in 1918 and followed it with wheat in 1919, but the rush of work was so great that I simply drilled the seed in the stubble without any preparation of the soil, expecting to cross-harrow it afterward, but I found the stubble was too heavy to permit the harrows to do any good, so I let it go with nothing but the drilling, and was rewarded with an average of 25 bushels per acre after the grasshoppers had done a good deal of harm.

It was May 7 when I began seeding wheat on the corn land, and May 29 when I finished on the stubble land, so neither crop had a fair chance but both were fully equal to any in the district where summerfallow had been practiced in place of the corn crop.

Results From 1920 Corn Crop

It was June 3 when I was able to start plowing for corn, and the weeds were well started wherever the seeds had been covered so as to give them a chance to germinate, but on account of the early freeze-up the previous fall, I had not been able to do any cultivating to start the weeds, so the bulk of the seeds were plowed under, where they germinated and came up thick, which made it very difficult to keep the corn land clean. The first 30 acres I prepared was seeded to squaw corn, to "hog off," but the cut worms took about one-half of the stand after it was above the ground. What was left matured and made splendid feed for a bunch of sheep I had ready to turn on the field. There are enough stalks standing to help hold the winter's snow, but not enough to interfere with the grain drills next spring.

I intend trying to plant 100 acres to squaw corn next spring, as it is very little more work than a bare summerfallow would be, and I feel sure will be followed with a better crop of wheat than the summerfallow would give.

I kept right on plowing and kept the corn planter following the packer, which followed the harrow, until June 25. I had about 120 acres planted to fodder corn, and it was just coming into tassel when the first frost came.

Had feed been plentiful I would not have cut it, as it was only from three and a half to five feet in height, but feed being scarce, I put the binders over all the field.

Had I not cut it, I am sure it would have more than paid me for raising it just for the forage it would have made, and I consider the land in better shape for a seed bed than the balance of the

field that was left bare and worked less.

I will aim to continue planting next year to June 25 or later, with the idea of cutting what makes sufficient growth and turning the stock on what is not large enough to pay to cut. I have 275 acres which I plan using for corn next season, and I have that all double disced to cover the weed seeds and give them a chance to germinate before I start the plows next spring.

I have another 300 acres which I expect to use for a bare summerfallow and as soon as the grain is seeded I will double disc that to cover the weed seeds so they will be started by the time I have the corn planted and am ready to start the plows on that land.

A Brome Grass Problem

Q.—I have about 30 acres that was seeded to brome grass about four years ago. I bought this quarter this spring, and broke it all up and seeded it into wheat and oats. It was a very dry year, and the crop did not amount to anything. The clay is a black loam, and the average of wheat 15 bushels to the acre. I would be pleased if you could give me information on how to kill the brome grass. I thought of summerfallowing, or would you advise fall plowing and seeding oats or barley?—T. L., Sask.

A.—Brome grass may be eradicated by plowing and back-setting, or by plowing in a dry season after the grass has been pastured off or cut for hay, and discing as necessary. You should have broken and back-set the sod last summer, and this would have killed the grass, and at the same time stored moisture. You could hardly expect a crop of grain, without a year's fallow, after brome had occupied the land for four years.

Under the circumstances it would have been best to plow and disc the land this fall, and make a summerfallow of the land next year, plowing again in June, then give whatever cultivation is necessary next summer to destroy all the grass. If the land is dry before and after breaking it is not necessary to cultivate much, but if it is a wet season more will be necessary. If you do not get the land plowed this fall you may have to plow twice next summer to eradicate all the grass, but by plowing this fall you can make a good summerfallow next year.—Prof. L. E. Kirk.

Defends Red Bobs

Charles W. Banks, of Thunder Hill, Man., comes to the defense of Red Bobs after reading the results of the Brandon experiments, in which it was compared unfavorably with Marquis. Mr. Banks is a member of the C.S.G.A., and states emphatically that his field of Red Bobs, grown from seed supplied direct by Dr. Wheeler, was as true to type as possible, with not a sign of a beard or off color chaff. His unsolicited letter continues:

In 1919 I had 45 acres of well-worked breaking. I was fortunate enough to get 90 pounds of Red Bobs wheat from Seager Wheeler through The Guide. I seeded 37 acres to Marquis, seven acres to Kitchener, and one acre to Red Bobs. The Kitchener was sown April 9, the Marquis between April 15 and 18. I then seeded my oats and barley, and on May 2 seeded the Red Bobs. The order of cutting was Red Bobs, dead ripe, cut August 2; Marquis was still green and badly rusted, but I cut it; Kitchener, badly rusted, cut last.

Now, the most important possibly is the yield, which was as follows:

	Weight per bus.	Yield.
Red Bobs	64 lbs.	51 bus. 32 lbs.
Marquis	58½ lbs.	37 bus.
Kitchener	57 lbs.	38 bus.

The result may have been an accident, not an experimental test, so I will give this year's record, which, in my judgment, makes Red Bobs not altogether worthy of being sent into oblivion. I seeded the same ground to Marquis the last week in April, the first grain sown (second crop on backsetting we consider our best land). After all the grain was in but 20 acres of summerfallow, I seeded this to Red Bobs on May 16. It was the first headed out, being all well headed by July 12. I started cutting



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produced this year over 600 pounds of seed per acre.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

Preservative for Fence Posts

The idea that charring fence post butts preserves them from decay has been exploded by a series of experiments conducted in Wisconsin. It is true that charcoal is no fit food for decay fungi, but the checks through the charred wood provide for easy access to the spores of decay and destruction process as easily as in any untreated wood. It appears that poisoning the wood in the butts of posts or poles is the only feasible way to preserve them. Zinc chloride, sodium fluoride, and coal tar creosote are the most suitable. While the first two are cheaper, the creosote is the most effective.

Hopper Control in Manitoba

At the meeting of the field crop experts of Manitoba, at the Manitoba Agricultural College early in November, Prof. Michener, of the college, summarized his experience in fighting grasshoppers. Grasshoppers, he said, were a recurring problem. They were not confined to one species, but there was a number equally injurious. Of the four common species, sometimes one and sometimes another would be in the ascendant. In endeavoring to control grasshoppers, he said, it was necessary to have a complete organization so that all would be at work. When only a few fall in, control cannot be successful. Poison baits were the most successful means in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. White arsenic was preferable to Paris green. It was much cheaper and gave less dust, so that there was less danger of poisoning the workers and was just as successful in disposing of the grasshoppers.

The formula recommended was as follows: Bran, 50 pounds, with an equal bulk of sawdust; white arsenic, five pounds; molasses, two gallons; lemons, 12 to 15; the whole mixed in 14 gallons of water. The addition of sawdust did not materially reduce the effectiveness of the poison.

"A mechanical mixer had," he said, "been devised with a capacity of 20 tons a day. It was necessary to have the poison of such a consistency that it will go on evenly and not in lumps. One hundred pounds should do from 12 to 20 acres. If properly spread, there was no danger of poisoning stock."

In discussing the hopper-dozer, which has been used extensively in some districts in the south, Prof. Michener said it was not successful. There were too many hoppers and the infestation was too widespread. Oil sprays had been tried, but they proved too expensive. He warned the farmers that the possibility of infestation next year was very great.

Mac. Answers Questions

While giving an address at the Agricultural College in Winnipeg recently, Supt. McKillican, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, was plied with some questions of a practical nature, his answers to which are here published in an abbreviated form.

Q. What is your best hay mixture at Brandon?

A. Our best mixture is alfalfa and western rye grass.

Q. Does wheat-corn do as well after corn as after summerfallow with you.

A. In seven years there has only been one year in which summerfallow crop has surpassed the corn land crop. Our surest wheat crop is that grown on corn land.

Q. How do you prepare corn land for wheat?

A. We prepare it with a cultivator or disc and the harrow. We never plow corn stubble for wheat.

Q. Do you ever sow alfalfa and western rye grass mixture with a nurse crop?

A. Yes, but when it is done with a nurse crop you only get about three-quarters of a crop the first year. The second year there is not so much difference.

Q. Do you apply manure in a rotted condition?

A. Our best results are obtained from applying well-rotted manure in the fall and plowing it in. Rotted manure is more easily incorporated with the soil than fresh. The fresh, strawy manure opens up the soil too much in Southern Manitoba.

Seeding Brome With Rye

Q.—A few years ago my pasture was seeded down with western rye grass seed, but it proved of little value these dry years, so I plowed it down this summer and worked it well. I wish to seed it down again next spring. Will brome grass stand the drought any better than western rye grass? Could it be sown with spring rye as a nurse crop? If so, what quantities of each would you recommend, and what time to be sown?—R. T. McK., Hazenmore, Sask.

A.—As a pasture grass brome is better than western rye, being a more leafy and succulent plant. The yield may not be very much different up until the middle of July, but during the latter half of the year the brome grass will remain green and fresh if there is any moisture at all, while the western rye is usually more or less dry and unproductive. In this sense the brome may be said to be more drought-resistant than western rye, but neither of them are injured by lack of moisture.

There is no objection to seeding brome grass with spring rye as a nurse crop. The seeding may be done any time in the spring, but preferably about the time wheat seeding is being completed. About three pecks of spring rye and 14 pounds of brome grass seed per acre is a good rate of seeding. A still lighter seeding of the rye would be to the advantage of the grass.—Prof. L. E. Kirk.

Estimating Grain in Bin

Q.—Could you tell me how I could find the number of cubic inches per bushel of newly-threshed wheat, oats, and barley?—C. N. L., Man.

A.—For dry measure the Winchester bushel is used throughout most of the British Empire. This bushel is composed of 2,150.42 cubic inches. Therefore, if you were to find the cubic inches in the bin and divide by 2,150.42 it would give you the number of measured bushels. To arrive at the exact bushels weigh 1 bushel of the grain, multiply the weight per measured bushel by the number of measured bushels in the bin, and divide by the standard number of pounds per bushel. For example, suppose a bin was ten feet wide, 20 feet long, and eight feet high, this equals 1,600 cubic feet, multiplied by 1,728, the number of cubic inches per cubic foot, gives 2,764,800, divided by 2,150.42, equals 1,285.6 measured bushels. If the wheat only weighed 58 pounds per measured bushel you would multiply 1,285.6 by 58; this gives 74,564.8, divided by 60, gives 1,076.8 bushels in the bin.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

Kernels

Some weeds produce over a million seeds per plant.

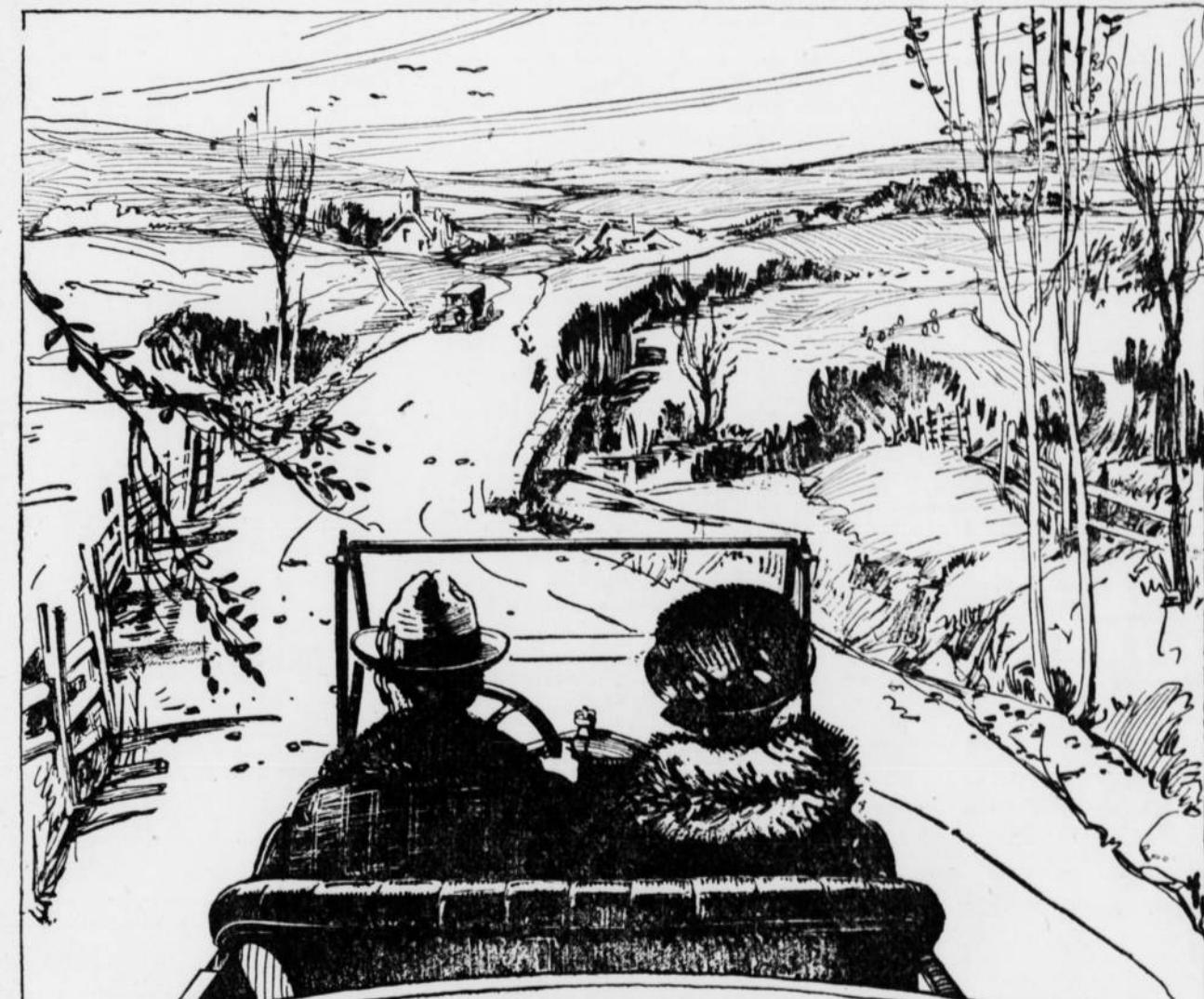
Don't forget to watch your storage

room, and sort out any decayed specimens before the trouble spreads.

Don't try to store onions, squash or pumpkin in a cool cellar. They will keep better in a drier, somewhat warmer room.

The acreage sown to fall wheat in Australia and Argentine this year is estimated at 22,361,000 acres, which is about one per cent. below the pre-war average. The crop prospects are good in both countries, but the production will not be known before December. For the period 1909 to 1913, Australia and Argentine exported an annual average of 145 million bushels.

Most vegetables are best stored in a temperature just above the freezing temperature of water. They are best kept where it is dark and cool, but not freezing. With most vegetables that can be kept in this way, the atmosphere should be neither too dry nor yet too damp. If it is too damp, they are liable to grow mouldy; if it is too dry, as is frequently the case where a storage cellar contains a stove or furnace, they will shrivel for want of moisture. Probably harm is oftener done in this climate by having the air about the vegetables too dry than too damp.



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The Countrywoman

Women and the Department

IT is time the federal government was establishing a women's branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa. It must, in fairness, be confessed that the women are mostly to blame, since they have not pressed for this recognition of their place in the agricultural industry. There are some things about the United States of which we do not approve, but we must give them credit for their women's branch of the department of agriculture.

There are many farm women's organizations, the United Farm Women, the Women's Institutes, Women's Sections, Grain Growers' Associations, Homemakers' Clubs and others, all in such a state of organization that they could, with great advantage, be used to support a women's branch, to carry out its propaganda, and to assist in placing farm women and farm homes on a more permanently happy and compensative basis. There is a genuine need of one or more competent women in the department at Ottawa whose chief business would be to co-ordinate and promote the work of the women's branches of the provincial departments, and of using every existing agency in the whole Dominion to spread the propaganda of better farm homes, better home equipment, better agricultural statistics, better marketing facilities for farm home products and for better and more adequate information regarding farm home conditions in the whole of Canada.

It is well known that there is scarcely a more useful branch of the government at Ottawa than that of agriculture. Its work in assisting the provincial departments, the experimental farms, the statistics branch, the entomological branch, the livestock branch and the various departments covering the whole field of productive agriculture, are well known as a genuine assistance to farm men. But up to date farm women and farm homes have received no attention from the federal government through the department of agriculture.

The Federated Women's Institutes have the germ of a right idea, but it needs some enlarging. They have asked the federal government for \$30,000. This will be to co-ordinate the work of Women's Institutes in the various provinces and to pay federal officials of their organization. The Guide, and no doubt all farm women's organizations would lend their support to the Women's Institutes to get the \$30,000 if it could be used instead to place one or more women in the department who would be as free to extend their work through any other organization as through the Federated Institutes. It is known that Hon. Dr. Tolmie is favorable to giving some assistance through his department to farm women and farm homes. With such avowed sympathy on the part of the minister it would seem the part of wisdom for all farm women's organizations to get together and ask for a genuine women's branch of the department of agriculture, one that will function alike for all women's organizations whether they are Women's Institutes or something else, and for all farm women whether they belong to any organization.

The Women's Institutes should stand in the same relationship to that department as the United Farm Women. Their central organization has no greater claim to federal government financing than our own or the Council of Agriculture or any other farm organization, and they have none. The Council of Agriculture does not ask for federal funds to finance itself, but it does ask that the department of agriculture function to the best of its ability for all farmers. Our farm women's organizations should stand behind a women's branch of the department in exactly the same relation, should be free to offer advice, and should lend themselves for the spreading of any propaganda that has for its object better and happier farm homes. It is time we had some conception of an agricultural policy in relation to the women and the homes on Canadian farms, but in making a beginning let

us do it broadly and sanely as befits a country whose chief industry is agriculture, the woof of whose national fabric are the farm homes of the Dominion.

The Introduction



"I'm delighted to meet you," he said, with a bow.
His hand on his heart, just so;
"Oh, how do you do," she smilingly lisped,
And daintily curtseied low.



"Now I'll tell you a secret," and bending down.
He whispered—Oh, can't you guess?
"I'm in love with you, dear, and do you love me?"
She smiled him a shy little "yes."

Women and Cancer

Some time ago Dr. H. R. Gaylord, director of New York State Institute on the subject of cancer, was in Alberta, and addressed the Medical Association of that province. Dr. Gaylord stated that there is a gradual increase in the mortality from cancer, amounting in ten years to 25 per cent. Beyond the age of 35, the doctor stated, one woman in every eight and one man in every 11 is attacked by cancer. No disease of the human body is so interesting perhaps because with all our modern science it has still confounded and baffled the profession.

Dr. Gaylord says this of cancer:

"Economically, it is an extremely destructive disease. What is known of it? A great deal. We could, undoubtedly, reduce the cancer death rate if this knowledge were distributed. In the early stages it is curable. The great difficulty is that it is not one disease, but a great group of diseases. Cancer is, in short, the great residuum of the unsolved. And it is not a problem to be solved by any one discovery, but a complex group to be solved by many discoveries.

"In the first place, the beginnings of this group of diseases are found in simple and preventable conditions. Cancer always begins as a local problem, and arises from an abnormal condition of tissues. It springs from chronic irritation, old burns and scars, and on the site of chronic injuries.

"Any woman beyond the age of 30

or 35 years, with a lump in her breast, or who is approaching the change of life with abnormality of her normal functions, should at once seek advice from her physician."

"Every investigator of cancer today knows that it is not one disease, but a whole group of diseases, and therein lies the difficulty of the whole thing. It took us ten or 12 years to discover this. The problem was first attacked from the laboratory standpoint, instead of from the clinical."

"Up to the present time, the safest and quickest way to cure cancer has been to attack by surgery when the cancer is local," said Dr. Gaylord. "Now we have, in radium, another measure. It has all the limitations of surgery, and too much hope must not be based on it. Radium can often reach places inaccessible to surgery, and break down local growths. Using radium is like shooting in a million little knives into the tissues, and destroying the cells without destroying the overlying tissues. The trouble is that radium is not available in sufficient quantities. There are today at least three types of cancer which, if treated by radium in skilled hands, will do better than if treated by surgery. There are cancers of the uterus, the tongue and the prostate."

Dr. Gaylord declared that the problem of obtaining sufficient quantities of radium should be solved by having it in large centres, where skilled investigators would administer the treatments. He briefly touched on the experiment being made in New York state in the recent purchase of a quantity of radium to be used as a state utility and to be available to all citizens of the United States.

"You ought to have radium," he declared. "Every city ought to have it. Municipalities and states should buy it. It comes from American ore, but there is not even enough to supply the needs of the United States. Hence it should be available in certain centres. Surgical means should be used in conjunction with radium.

"The cancer problem has not yet been solved, not because the investigators have not been working, but because the problem is so big. I feel that in the next generation the problem will be broken up. It has taken us 20 years to define it."

Our Pattern Service

The new pattern department of The Grain Growers' Guide is already assuming proportions of popularity. The Guide has scoured the field in an effort to get the best patterns possible for its women readers, and has tried out several with varying success. Now it is undertaking to conduct its own pattern department. We are sure the patterns are reliable and economical of materials, and have no hesitation in recommending them to our customers.

It is astonishing, however, the number of mistakes that people can make in ordering patterns. One person from Elstow, Sask., gave all the details in her order except her own name—a rather important item. Other persons omit the sizes of the patterns required, others forget the numbers, still others send too little money, and some too much money.

In order to avoid further delay through omissions and mistakes we repeat the instructions. Address all pattern correspondence to Pattern Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba. State clearly the number of the pattern wanted, the size, the name and address of customer, and send clean stamps to cover the exact amount. The patterns are 15 cents each, and the fashion book when ordered with a pattern is three cents, when ordered separately is five cents.

The Seeing Eye

Principal Reynolds, of the Ontario Agricultural College, thus delivers himself in the Agricultural Gazette of Canada:

"The teacher who hopes to take a right place in the life of the country

CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON CHILD

On Body and Face. Red and Itchy. Cried For Hours. Lasted a Year.

"A rash started all over my little girl's body, and she had some on her face. It started in a pimple that was full of water, and it got red and itchy. She cried for hours. This trouble lasted a year.

"Then I started with a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more, and I used four cakes of soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed her." (Signed) Mrs. Dora Langly, 1032 Gertrude St., Verdun, Que., August 11, 1918.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio
Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum is an indispensable adjunct of the daily toilet in maintaining skin purity and skin health.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Are You Ready? Only 10 more days and the BIG

Christian Endeavor Convention

At WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 10, 11, 12 will open. See announcement on Page 17 of The Guide, November 17. A full and most interesting and helpful program has since been completed, and it is earnestly hoped many rural church workers will avail themselves of this splendid opportunity of equipping themselves for greater leadership. Please intimate your intentions to the C.E. Office, 1103 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

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H. CATER, Brandon, Man.

school district must cultivate the seeing eye and the understanding heart for persons and things rural. The usual, popular, melodrama, comic supplement, moving picture conception of the farmer and of country people must be forgotten. It is essentially and perniciously false. The farmer is something of a humorist, and takes delight in deceiving the simple-minded by a somewhat unfinished exterior. To the city-trained eye there are two classes of persons, one wearing overalls and the other wearing white collars. The former class work with their hands. The latter class work with their brains. That is the superficial judgment, which ignores the fact that there is a very great deal of clear, hard thinking done today by the men wearing overalls. At any rate, the farmer belongs to both classes. The more he understands of those discoveries, which it is the business of the agricultural college to make, the more he absorbs the teaching which it is the business of the college to spread abroad, the better farmer will he be."

Farm Women's Clubs

Peace River Impressions

FOLLOWING are extracts from a letter written to Central by Mrs. Jean Field, U.F.W.A., director for West Edmonton constituency. Mrs. Field recently made a most interesting trip through a section of her large territory, and returned with glowing enthusiasm for the condition of the organization in the far north.

"The junior local at Pine Bluff is a splendid example of what can be done to get the boys and girls in the way to take our places as future leaders. Mr. Shinners and I spoke there one evening to the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A., and just as we finished the junior local gave their yell at the open window, the first intimation I had of there being a local so far north. Then the whole 'bunch' came in and were introduced. The president, vice-president, and secretary were all wide awake. Mrs. Zeigler was responsible for the existence of the junior local, and is heartily in favor of the junior side of this organization. Pine Bluff U.F.W.A. have a splendid

vertisements, with the advertising matter omitted, and only the pretty pictures remaining. Then on each page were, beautifully printed in old English lettering in water-colors, the names of the junior members who had done the work. What surprised me most was that nowhere through the book could you see nasty blotches of paste. Instead every page fairly beamed sunshine. I could not help but think, 'Isn't that just what is needed for convalescent children?' I wonder if more of our juniors would not like to extend their work beyond their own communities, and lend a helping hand in brightening the lives of those who are lying in hospital wards?"—M. E. Finch.

Junior Activities

Junior clubs in Alberta continue to grow and prosper. A new one has been formed at Lethbridge, and the older one reports great enthusiasm. Bluegrass has a very good way of keeping up interest. They had a competition to see whether the boys or girls could put on the best entertainment. At one meet-



Rocanville Women's Section G.G.A.

The photograph is taken on the steps of the finest community hall in Saskatchewan, built and owned by the Farmers Limited.

president and secretary - treasurer. Strong Creek is progressing as a mixed local. Bear Lake and Stoney Lake, also South Last Lake, were all small in numbers, but I feel sure they will get along nicely. The officers at Stoney Lake are live wires, and this is also true of the Red Star local. Waterhole and Griffin Creek are both holding their own.

"One of the most interesting visits was that at Englewood (the local is called Freeland), about 28 miles from Dunvegan on the Peace. They are all pioneers here, but all seem to be living in the greatest harmony. I fancy it is a local we will hear more of. This may also be said of the local called Rosedale, near Peace River town. Mr. Shinners and I organized both a U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. there—the most interesting people, mostly English and war veterans, and all newcomers. We named the place, or at least the meeting did, as there was no way of calling it except 'out by John Spencer's.' There is no school as yet."

Work for Juniors

Do you enjoy pleasant surprises? We do, and sometimes very pleasant ones greet us. For instance, the other day a gentleman arrived in the office with a package under his arm and presented it to us. On opening it what do you think it contained? Just the most artistic and interesting scrap book that anyone would wish to see, and on the front inside page were the words, "From the Parkview Junior local U.F.M. to the little ones of the Children's Hospital." Of course the gift was not for us, but was left in our charge to pass on to the matron of the hospital, and we were privileged to have a glimpse at the pages. Now, it is almost impossible for me to tell you of all the wonderful revelations that the pages disclosed. There were pictures of flowers and birds, of children at work and at play, of doo dads cutting up pranks with animals, and pictures of scenes in other countries. Many of these had been cleverly cut from ad-

ing the girls put on a minstrel show, which was very successful. Two weeks later the boys gave their entertainment, which was also good. In fact, the judge, in giving decision, declared the contest a tie. Juniors and seniors are working together for their winter amusement. The seniors thought it a good idea to compete with the juniors on a similar plan to that of the juniors between themselves. The losers are to entertain the winners on a third night in any way they wish.

Sexsmith Juniors put on a leap year dance, which netted them \$35. The Doley Junior has decided to take up Red Cross work. They want to help the sick children of the province. Bonnie Briar local is interested in nature study, and is planning an interesting program for the winter. New members are being received at almost every meeting. Atlee Juniors are losing their supervisor, Mrs. Ahern, but are deciding to carry on their work alone. Oyen is going strong toward winter work. They have voted \$10 to the Red Cross for the Children's Hospital. They are to have a meeting every two weeks. One is for business and the other for social affairs. On October 19 they held a very successful old-fashioned taffy pull.

Box socials and dances are still the order of the day. Pine Bluff Juniors had one recently, which netted them \$38.75, this in spite of its being held at a very busy time. They had a school garden, but unfortunately the cows broke through the fence and destroyed everything. That, however, is a detail, and hasn't spoiled their ardor the least bit.

Milestone Does Good Work

Milestone W.S.G.G.A. is certainly a credit to its community. They interest themselves in work in their own community as well as in stricken areas beyond it. They are losing their very good secretary, Mrs. George Renwick, who is going to British Columbia with her family. Mrs. Tice, the new secretary, says that she was always a great

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If for any reason you are not satisfied you simply return the furs at our expense, and we send back your money in full.

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We couldn't afford to do business on this basis unless we know our furs are right.

We know that 99 people out of every 100 are delighted with their **Delivered to You** "Hallam Furs."

It is also much cheaper to buy your furs by this method. Hallam's furs come direct from the trapper, and go direct to you, thus you save the middlemen's profits and expenses.

Simply write out your order for the fur coat or set you have selected from Hallam's Book of Fur Fashions and send it to us with the money.

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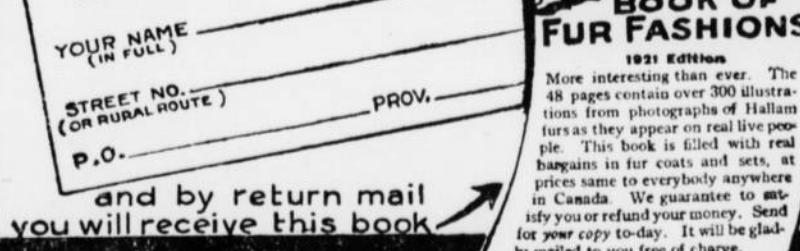
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MARKET IS LOWER ON POULTRY

Poultry Markets in all parts of the country have suffered severe declines the past few days. Effective today our paying prices are as quoted below. Good for all shipments delivered to us at Winnipeg until December 4, 1920.

	No. 1 Live.	No. 1 Dressed.	No. 1 Live.	No. 1 Dressed.
Turkeys, over 8 lbs.	25c	32c	Fowl, under 4 lbs.	10c
Turkeys, old Toms	22c	30c	Old Roosters	15c
Springer	15c	20c	Ducks	8c
Fowl, under 4 lbs.	15c	20c	Geese	12c
				16c
				20c
				14c
				18c

Be very careful of Dressed Poultry. Weather is warm. Unless properly handled at your end it will arrive green and out of condition. We can pay only market value for Green, Poorly Dressed and Thin Poultry.

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will pay off the mortgage
whether you live or die.

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SILVERWARE

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No woman ever says that she has too much silverplate; certainly not too much of this finest of silverplate.

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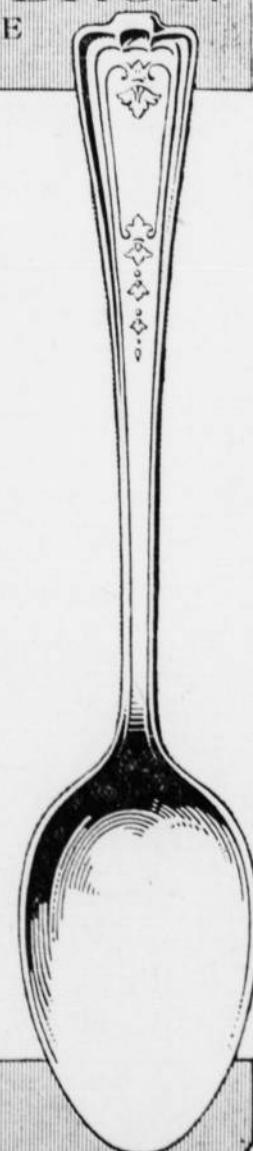
There are many beautiful designs to select from, and you will make no mistake in regard to durability, if particular to ask for "1847 Rogers Bros." by its full name. Remember this when you buy.

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worker, and willing to do her best for the club.

Occasionally Milestone was compelled to cancel a club meeting during the busy season. This they regretted doing, for they are all interested in their work, and have many good times together. Mrs. Tice says: "Last winter we helped a great deal with relief work, having sent ten large boxes of clothing and a number of parcels to families in the dried-out areas. Much of the clothing sent was new. We raised money by selling meals at the winter bonspiel, which was one whole week's work, but everyone was ready and willing to raise money for such a needy cause. We sent several crates of eggs to the Children's Shelter at Regina, and gave a large comforter to a returned soldier. We have had a trained nurse from Regina come and give lectures. Then we gave money to buy warm underwear for a sick lady who is taking treatment at Fort Qu'Appelle.

"We held our annual Grain Growers' Sunday on June 7 at Caledonia School. The collection was given to the Social Service Department. Last winter we sent three delegates to the Saskatoon convention, and they brought home a good report, which the members all enjoyed."

Milestone has 23 paid-up members. They are busy at the present time piecing quilts to be ready in case they are needed. During the year they have made \$256, a really creditable showing for a club of only 23 members, but then Mrs. Tice says they are all live members, and there isn't very much that live members cannot accomplish when they set their minds to it.

Grand Narrows Energetic

The Grand Narrows Women's Section U.F.M., which was organized at Mrs. Cecil McKnight's home in April of the present year has been holding very interesting meetings during the summer and fall months. Its members aim to make it a club of real community service. Families needing help in the district have been aided, plans are being entered into for the establishment of a rest room at the closest town, Togo, Sask., and two of the members visit the school each week for the purpose of giving the children practical lessons in sewing. The United Farmers' Sunday was remembered in the church, where Rev. Mr. Thackeray gave an uplifting address on the aims and outlook of the U.F.M. movement.

Great success in social work has been achieved. Several interesting evenings have been held as well as a U.F.M. picnic in June. In order to make the functions as pleasant as possible the ladies supplied a set of dishes so that tea might be served at the close of the meetings.—Mrs. P. R. McPhail, secretary, W.S.U.F.M.

Rocanville W.S.G.G.A.

This local was organized in January, 1920, by Mrs. Flatt, provincial president, and since then regular meetings have been held every month. A large box of second-hand clothing was sent to the dried-out areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta. At the local bonspiel the ladies served lunch, which realized \$170 for the club funds.

During the summer a short course of dressmaking was held for one week, provided by the Extension Service, which was very much appreciated by those who took advantage of it. Dr. Armstrong, of Rocanville, gave a very interesting course in St. John Ambulance work in the first two weeks of July. Lectures were given and the practical work will follow in the near future.

One of the projects the Rocanville section is heartily supporting is the Memorial Cottage Hospital scheme. Nothing definite can be done at present as certain legislation has to be passed by the provincial government before building is commenced. Five acres of ground have been bought by the municipality for the erection of the building.

Papers have been given at the women's meetings by some of the teen-age girls, on subjects of general interest, with the idea of interesting the girls in the G.G.A. movement. The questions of the referendum, social service problems and easy Sunday dinners have also been dealt with.—M. S.

Eleven young people have organized a club at Alsask, which will be known as the Bonnie Brier Junior U.F.A. Miss Lura Belle Francis, who assisted with the organization meeting, and who is to be the supervisor, reports: "The juniors were very enthusiastic. They conduct their meetings the same as the seniors do, in two instances having to ballot several times. Violet M. Gore, is the president of the new local, and Harry Gahagan, secretary.

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New Tams and Trimmings

By Elisabeth May Blondel



1067—
Embroidery Design
for a Hat.

In this the combination of black velvet and white satin embroidered in black gives a particularly new effect to the hat. It requires three-eighths of a yard of 24-inch material and one-eighth of a yard of 36 inches long for band.

1068—Embroidery Design for Tam-o'-Shanter Hat. This model, exceedingly good in style, is of most

simple construction. It is cut in two pieces and requires no stiffening. Lavender velour embroidered with blending shades of lavender and purple wool results charmingly. The roses are worked in single stitches with the lavender shades, then outlined with the purple. The hat requires half a yard of material 30 inches wide or wider.



1064

1058—
Design for
Tam-o'-
Shanter Hat.

Made in velour and embroidered in wool, this hat is extremely smart. It is cut in six sections, and requires three-eighths of a yard of 40-inch material.

1059—Embroidery Design for Dress Trimming.

To match hat No. 1058. This is adapted to a round-neck design, motifs and a narrow banding.

1064—Transfer Design for Bead Trimming. Eight and a half inches wide. four and a half yards given. Developed in long and round beads on the lower edge of a skirt, the effect given is very new.

Enquiries regarding these patterns should be directed to a local McCall agent or the McCall Company, Dept. G, 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Simple Edgings

Make Pretty Trimming for Underwear

THESE edgings are made in the hand and are to be sewed onto the articles they are to trim. They can be made with any kind of crochet cotton or linen thread, and should be made fine or coarse



No. 1

according to the quality of the fabric upon which they are to be used. It is also very important to select a hook of the correct size, so that the thread will work easily and the stitches not be too loose.

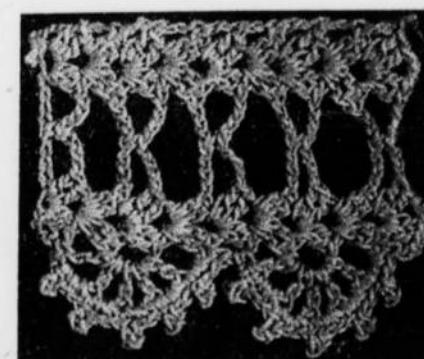
No. 1. Chain 9, t in fourth st from hook, t in next 2 sts, ch 2, miss 2, t in next st.

Second row. Chain 2, turn, 3 t under 2 ch, ch 2, t in top st of ch at end of row.

Third row. Chain 5, turn, 3 t under 2 ch, ch 2, t in ch at end.

Fourth row. Chain 3, turn, 3 t under 2 ch, (ch 2, t in 5 ch), 5 times, ch 2 sl st in top st of chain of third preceding row, sl st in next st of chain.

Fifth row. Turn (ch 4, d under 2 ch) 5 times, d in top of next t, ch 2, t in end chain.



No. 2

ch 2, shell in shell, ch 3, d in middle st of 7 ch, shell in shell, t in end ch

Repeat from second row

—and still another Dingwall Catalogue

Here are two examples of high-class merchandise reproduced from our new 1921 CATALOGUE. They are typical of the extraordinary values with which this catalogue is filled. Every department of this large, modern Jewellery Store has similar values to offer. You'll send for YOUR Catalogue anyway—and perhaps one of the articles illustrated.



B-N6116



B-N5707

B-N6116—Seven-inch Cut Glass Fern Dish with Silver-plated Lining \$13.50
B-N5707—Eight-inch Pierced Pie Plate with finest heat-tested Ovenware Lining 4.50
Please order by number. Articles sent carriage paid. Delivery guaranteed.

In addition to the known high quality of our merchandise it is exemplary of good taste and refinement to shop at Dingwall's.

Make sure of securing what you require before the big Christmas shopping season starts by mailing the coupon for Catalogue "B"—tonight—it's free.

DR. Dingwall
WINNIPEG MANUFACTURED

COUPON

D. R. DINGWALL LIMITED,
Winnipeg Manitoba.

Please send me your 1921 Catalogue "B."

Name _____

Address _____

G.O.G. Dec. 1

M'CORMICK'S Jersey Cream SODA BISCUITS

are baked in the finest sunshine biscuit factory in America by experienced bakers in spotless white uniforms.

Ask for McCormick's Sodas.

"Makers of Biscuits for 62 years."

15

He Wanted Plain English

Young Sam was reported married, and his irate father was out to ascertain the facts. "Hey! Yo' Limb o' Blackness," called his parent, glimpsing the recreant one across the train-yards, "Yo' come heah. I heahs yo' is done married—is yo'?"

"I aint sayin' as how I aint," coyly replied his son and heir.

"I aint axin' yo' is yo' aint; I'se axin' yo' aint yo' is. Is yo'?"—M. V. M. Jones.

Pinched Them All

The school teacher needed a few plums to assist her in giving an object lesson, and requested Willie to purchase them at the market. "Before you pay the man," she cautioned, "pinch one or two to see if they are ripe."

Willie returned with a smiling face, and proudly deposited a bag of plums on the teacher's desk.

"Thank you, dear," said the teacher. "Did you pinch them to make sure they were ripe?"

"Did I?" was the gleeful answer. "I pinched the whole bagful, and here is the sixpence!"

Of That Nature

Two doughboys were exchanging war memories.

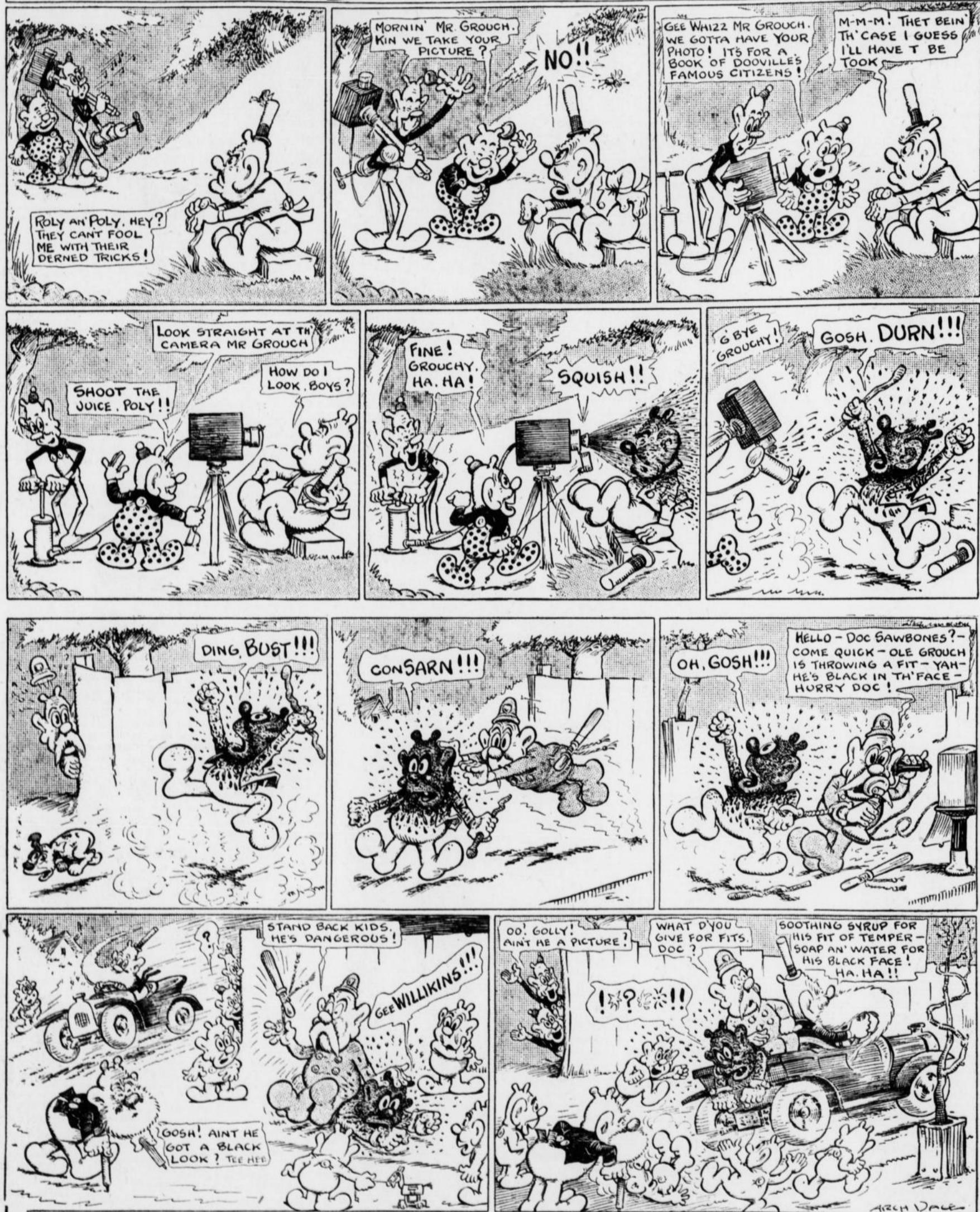
"I was never much struck on myself," said the first doughboy, "but all the same I brought a cross back with me from over there. Did you bring back a cross, Bill?"

The second doughboy puffed thoughtfully on his pipe.

"Well," he said, "I brought back a French wife."

THE DOO DADS

Roly and Poly Make Things Look
Black for Old Man Grouch



The twins are in a new line of business this week. They have a special make of a new-fangled camera, and are out to see what snaps they can shoot. The merry two come upon old man Grouch sitting by the side of the road in his usual frame of mind, which is never very pleasant. At first he won't even listen to the idea of letting Roly and Poly take his picture. But when Roly tells him that the picture is to be used in a book which will show pictures of all the famous citizens of Dooville, Grouch consents. Poly sets the machine up, and Grouch is busy trying to look pleasant—a pretty hard job for him. He is so busy at this task that he does not see Poly working a secret pump behind the camera. At a certain signal Roly pulls the spring and Poly works the pump, and old Grouch gets a shower bath of horrid black ink.

The twins lose no time in getting away. Old Grouch is certainly black enough looking now. He is so angry that he jumps up and down in the middle of the road, and uses all the slang words he can think of. This racket soon brings Flannelfeet, the cop, to the scene. Flannelfeet is sure, from the way Grouch is acting, and from the fact that he is so black in the face, that he has a very bad fit. So he tells Doc Sawbones to come quickly; Grouch, apparently, is in a very bad way. With the cop sitting on top of him, Grouch can't get breath to explain. Roly and Poly come back on the scene, and seem to be enjoying the whole thing immensely. We wonder if old Grouch will be any pleasanter after Doc gets through with him.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Annual

Continued from Page 10

operation, and notwithstanding, also, the continuance of national buying in European countries and the efforts of the representatives of the organized farmers to have the Canadian Government continue national wheat selling so long as national buying in European countries continues, the government has not seen fit to accede to the wishes of the wheat growers, and trading in wheat futures was resumed on August 18, 1920. Your directors are of the opinion that this has not been in the best interests of either the producer or the country generally.

As was foreseen by your directors, the selling of our grain on the open markets has been taken advantage of by the governmental buying agencies of importing countries, and the effect on prices is too well known to require further comment.

The Future

Your directors, while recognizing the good work accomplished by this company in the past and its present satisfactory standing, believe there are in the immediate future connected with the marketing of grain difficult problems, which will demand the exercise of the utmost wisdom of those who are chosen to direct the company's affairs, and will equally test the fidelity and loyalty of its shareholders and patrons.

The work of the company must not be allowed to settle into that of a mere commercial organization. It must be prepared to use its strength and influence in all endeavors that are made to secure for grain growers the fullest possible return for their produce; to do this not only by the company's own efforts, but by loyal co-operation with other organizations working for the same good purpose.

Ask for Wheat Board

Hon. George Langley, in seconding the directors' report, emphasized the adverse conditions both as to marketing and transportation under which farmers were selling their grain this year, and pointed out that the continuance of the Canadian Wheat Board was necessary so long as controlled buying was in effect in importing countries. He urged the shareholders not to permit the company to become a mere commercial organization, and to co-operate and support the company in solving the difficult problems of the future.

The three retiring directors, J. A. Maharg, Hon. G. Langley, and J. Evans, were re-elected.

A resolution was passed urging the immediate re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board for the balance of the 1920 crop, and its continuance so long as there is controlled buying in importing countries. Another resolution endorsed the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in appointing a committee to enquire into the feasibility of a co-operative agency to market Canadian crops under a pooling system. A resolution was also passed that application be made to the Board of Grain Commissioners for an increase in country elevator charges commensurate with the cost of the services rendered.

The business meeting closed at 6.45 p.m. with the singing of the National Anthem. In the evening there was a banquet, followed by speeches and a musical program. The visitor speakers were Hon. C. A. Dunning and N. P. Lambert, secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Wheat Sales Exceed Last Year's
According to a writer in the Winnipeg Free Press, the impression which is general throughout the country that poor business conditions are due to farmers holding their wheat for better prices, is not founded on fact. The Free Press writer says:

"Business conditions throughout Western Canada are stated to be somewhat quiet, and retail wholesale merchants' associations report collections poor and far below what they should be at this time of the year. The cause of these conditions is attributed to the big drop in the price of wheat. The farmers not being satisfied to accept the prices offered because they are much below that received last fall from the Cana-



All Free!

"IMA WALKER" the Famous Walking Doll and Grand 42-piece Set of Doll's Furniture

lovely walking doll across the floor just as if she were alive and she is so pretty every girl loves her. She's full 12 inches high and a real beauty. With her you get this wonderful 42-piece set of doll's furniture—8 rooms complete—kitchen, dining room and bedroom. Just look at them—stove, kitchen cabinet, bake table, refrigerator, and everything necessary to the kitchen; bed, dressing table, chiffonier, writing desk, chairs and many other pieces for the bedroom; china cabinet, side-board, table, phonograph, grandfather's clock and other fine pieces for the dining room, and two fine lithographed rugs besides. This splendid outfit will bring joy to the heart of every girl who gets one.

SEND NO MONEY. Just send your name and address to-day and we'll send you, postpaid, a full size 10c package of "FAIRY BERRIES," the newest and

most delightful confection, and with it just 85 handsome packages to introduce among your friends at only 10c a package. Open your sample package and ask aly friends to try a "FAIRY BERRY." They'll like them so much that everybody will buy a package or two at once. Just one or two little "FAIRY BERRIES" will sweeten the mouth, perfume the breath and ease the throat. They are so delicious they just sell like hot cakes. Return our money, only \$8.50, when they are all sold and we will immediately send you the grand complete doll's furniture outfit and walking doll just as you see them above (over 42 pieces). We pay all delivery charges right to your door. You take no risk as you may return any you cannot sell and receive grand prizes or cash commission for what you do sell.

THE FAIRY BERRY CO. Dept. F. 40, Toronto, Ont. 7s

dian Wheat Board, are said to be storing and holding their grain in anticipation of securing higher prices, and are, therefore, at present unable to pay accounts or make new purchases.

"The statement with regard to business and collections may be correct, but placing the blame to the decline in wheat prices and to the farmers not selling their grain is not borne out upon examination of official records, as the farmers have sold many millions of bushels of wheat more this fall as compared with the same period last year, and, moreover, have received a higher price per bushel.

"For the purpose of comparison the period from the commencement of the crop movements up to November 19 must be taken, as official figures are not available yet for the grain movement since last Friday.

"The movement of the 1919 wheat crop up to November 19, according to the western inspections, was 48,519 ears. The average amount carried per ear is 1,225 bushels, which gives a total of 59,435,775 bushels inspected at that date.

"The movement of the 1920 wheat crop up to the same date, as shown by the same official figures, has been 64,756 ears, or 79,326,100 bushels, or 19,890,325 bushels more as compared with the same period last year.

Over 60 000,000 Bushels Sold

"Of this 79,326,100 bushels inspected this year there is now in store at the terminal elevators, public and private, at the head of the lakes, 17,195,000 bushels, which can be presumed is still owned by the producers. The balance of 62,121,000 bushels has disappeared, and has undoubtedly been sold, and the producer has been paid in full. There is about half a million bushels held in bond at Duluth, the majority of which is still owned by the farmers, but this small quantity will help to offset what the producers do not own of the 17,000,000 in store at the head of the lakes.

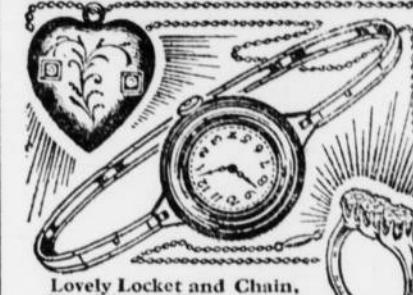
"In addition there is, according to official figures, some 27,000,000 bushels now in store in country elevators throughout the West. It is a safe estimate to say that of this amount 10,000,000 bushels have been sold as street wheat. This gives a grand total of 72,121,100 bushels which the farmers have actually sold up to November 19, and in addition they have received advances from banks and elevators on their wheat they are now holding in store.

"The above figures show that the movement of wheat has been exceptionally heavy, and that the holding tendency of the farmers has been so small that it could not affect the business situation.

This Year's Prices

"The price set by the Canadian Wheat Board for the 1919 wheat crop was \$2.15 for No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William. The matter of the participation certificates need not be considered here, as the money realized on these was not paid until this fall, and certainly did not help the farmer to pay his bills or make fresh purchases last year. This year (part of the time) there has been an increase in freight rates, and the farmer must secure, say, \$2.22 to be on a par with last year's price of \$2.15.

FREE



Lovely Locket and Chain, Fine Ring and Magnificent Wrist Watch

GIRLS: These fine articles of jewelry are for you without a cent of cost. The lovely locket is warranted gold filled, richly engraved, has space inside for two photos and is on a fine 14-inch neck chain with safety clasp. The gold shell ring is set with three sparkling brilliants, while the watch is a little beauty and a reliable timekeeper, with gold filled expansion bracelet that fits any wrist.

All these wonderful gifts are given for introducing our new "Dew-kist Bouquet" perfume. Send no money—just your name and address will bring 75 attractive packages of perfume to be sold at our special introductory price of 10c each. It is so sweet and beautiful everybody wants a couple. No trouble to sell "Dew-kist Bouquet." Then return our \$8.50 and we promptly send you the lovely locket, chain and ring, and the beautiful wrist watch you can also receive without selling any more goods by just showing your prizes to friends and getting four of them to sell our goods and earn fine prizes as you did.

You take no risk, as we take back unsold goods and give premiums or cash for what you do sell. IE

Address: National Products Limited
Dept. H 40 Toronto, Canada

GIVEN THIS DANDY 19-PIECE SCHOOL OUTFIT

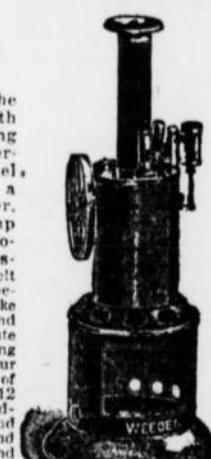


Just what you want, a big, complete school outfit that won't cost you a cent. It contains: 3 Scribblers; 2 50-page Memo Pads; Fountain Pen, Filler and Clip; 6 Pencils with Clip; Ink and Pencil Rubber; 12-in. Ruler; 6 Ink Tablets; 6 Blotters; a reservoir Pen-nib and Penholder; 14 Colored Crayons; 6 Drawing Pins; Painting Book; 3-piece Drawing Set; a handsome Pencil Box; 12 Rubber Bands; 105 Colored Transfers; 38 Popular Songs, words and music; Big Bang Cardboard Gun; 7 Indoor games; 19 DIFFERENT PRIZES—the whole outfit given for selling only \$8.50 worth of our big, magnificent, Prince of Wales Calendars, size 12x19 inches, go like wildfire at 15c each, and beautifully colored and embossed Greeting and other Picture Post Cards at 4 for 10c. It's twice as easy to sell two kinds of goods. SEND NO MONEY—we trust you. Mail your order tonight to THE GOLD MEDAL COMPANY, Dept. G. 22P., 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

PRINCE OF WALES
Callendars Sell Themselves

GIVEN THIS BIG WHISTLING STEAM ENGINE

Say, boys! think of the fun you can have with this big engine running little toys. It's a perfect working model, steam engine, with a proper vertical boiler. There's a handy lamp in the firebox, a proper cylinder and piston, a fly-wheel with belt pulley and a loud, penetrating whistle that'll make your friends sit up and take notice. An absolute winner. Given for selling only \$5.00 worth of our big, magnificent, Prince of Wales Calendars, size 12 by 16 inches, go like wildfire at 15c each, and beautifully colored and embossed Greeting and other Picture Post Cards at 4 for 10c. It's twice as easy to sell two kinds of goods. SEND NO MONEY—we trust you. Mail your order tonight to THE GOLD MEDAL COMPANY, Dept. G.G. 75P., 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto.



This Big Beautiful Baby Doll Given



Now then, girls! Here's the big baby doll you've always wanted. She is 20 inches long from the top of her pretty head to the hem of her dainty, lace-trimmed dress. This lovely big doll with toy feeding bottle, given for selling only \$3.00 worth of our big, magnificent Prince of Wales Calendars, size 12x19 inches, go like wildfire at 15c each, and beautifully colored and embossed Greeting and other Picture Post Cards at 4 for 10c. It's twice as easy to sell two kinds of goods. SEND NO MONEY—we trust you. Mail your order tonight to THE GOLD MEDAL COMPANY, Dept. G.G. 10P., 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

"During the last twelve days of August there were 1,200 cars of new wheat inspected, or 1,470,000 bushels, and the average price paid for this wheat was \$2.73 per bushel (in store Fort William).

"During September there were 16,265 cars received, or 19,924,625 bushels, and the average price for the month was \$2.73 per bushel.

"In October there were 31,124 cars received, or 38,126,900 bushels, and the average price for this month was \$2.32.

"From November 1 to 19 there has been inspected 17,367 cars, or 21,274,575 bushels, and the average price for this period has been \$2.14.

"The average price paid for this year's wheat crop up to November 19

on the basis of No. 1 Northern at Fort William has been \$2.48. The price of wheat did not fall down to the \$2.22 basis until November 5, when it closed at \$2.21.

"Light business and poor collections of accounts throughout the West cannot be attributed to the low price of wheat or to the small amount sold by the producers of the West. They have sold far larger quantities and have received a much higher price."

LIVESTOCK Various

The Alameda Stock Farm

SHETLANDS—SHORTHORNS

PRESENT offering consists of a number of Shetland Colts ready to break in; one two-year-old gelding, well broken; one three-year-old mare, well broken.

Pony carts and harness always on hand.

In pure-bred Shorthorns we offer a few heifers and young bulls. These are an exceptionally good lot and our prices are right. Correspondence solicited.

R. H. SCOTT, Prop., ALAMEDA, Sask.

FOREST HOME OFFERINGS—SEVERAL GOOD young Clydesdale stallions; eight Shorthorn bulls, serviceable age, all by Mountain Bard; Imported Oxford Down rams, first-class stuff, aged shearing and lambing; Yorkshire boars and sows, spring litters. A grand lot of B. Rock cockerels. Prices reasonable. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 48-2

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS—BIG TYPE: 17 months boar, big, heavy boned, \$65; five months boar and sow, beauties, \$25 each; one registered Shropshire shearing ram, good breeding, heavy woolled, \$45. J. M. Collins, Darlington, Man. 48-2

FOR SALE—SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels and pullets, \$2.50 each. Belgian hares, yearlings, \$3.00 each. Mammoth Pekins, ducks and drakes, \$3.00. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 48-5

FOR SALE—MIXED BUNCH OF CATTLE, mostly grade Shorthorn; also three-quarter section farm for sale, or will rent to right party. J. P. Duffee, Box 219, Maple Creek, Sask. 48-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, WELL-MARKED birds, \$3.00 each. Well-bred collie pups, \$5.00 and \$7.00 each, from good heelers. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 47-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS \$2.00 each. Also registered Berkshire boar, seven months, \$40. Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE-winning stock. A few choice Shorthorns for sale. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 43-1

OXFORD EWES AND RAMS, BARKSHIRES, Tamworths, Holsteins. The best Wm. Gilbert Stony Plain, Alta. 46-13

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, large Toulouse geese and ganders. Jas. Bagnell, Huntoon, Sask. 48-3

HORSES

PERCHERON MARES

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

HAVING an opportunity to select the best 50 mares from the George Lane Namaka Farm, last spring, at the time of purchasing a ranch, the Earl of Minto now offers 35 of these mares for sale at attractive prices.

In the list are 6 imported mares, 22 rising two and three-year-olds, and 7 from three to eight years. All the mares of breeding age were bred to either Jan Krass or Pinson, and most of them appear safe in foal.

A rare chance to secure the best of breeding females from the celebrated Namaka Farm of George Lane. Address all enquiries to:

W. L. CARLYLE, Manager
831-14th Ave., West, Calgary, or Minto Ranch, Nanton, Alta.

PERCHERONS

I HAVE three stallions, one rising four, two rising three years. All greys. Prices will be right. Mr. Buyer: If you are uncertain as to horse futures take courage, the price of feed will not be so high in the future. Buy a power that will move over the mud-holes that we are going to have for the next five years.

Allen Reid, R.R.5, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES, OWING TO lack of room and feed, six stallions, from one to three years, from \$700 to \$1,600, six mares, from five years up, all in foal, from \$450 to \$650. Will cut \$100 each on stallions and \$50 each on mares if sold before Xmas. M. E. Vance, Box 2, Cranfield, Man. 47-13

PERCHERON STALLION, FOUR YEARS, CLASS A, sound; also young work stock. Might take a good aged Percheron stallion or young female cattle for quick deal. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 46-3

FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' hen notes, 50c; stallion service books, 35c. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 12th

RIVERSIDE FARM—CLYDESDALES AND hackneys. Stallions always on sale. Will Moods De Winton, Alta. 33-1

PURE-BRED PERCHERONS, JAS. H. CROWE, Gilbert Plains, Man. 33-1

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions, Bruce McMurray, Pierson, Man. 46-6

CATTLE Shorthorns

SHORTHORNS—SEVEN BIG, FLESHY, RED and roan cows, due to calve December, January, \$225 to \$250; three bulls, 10 to 11 months, dark roan, \$110; red, \$100; white, \$90. All choice breeding; good, first-class individuals. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 46-5

V. G. BRYAN, BRIDGEFORD, SASK., BREEDER of Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Ramsden Sultan, \$4074. Some good young bulls and heifers for sale; also cows with calves at foot. Prices reasonable. 48-5

TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS—One three years, by Dairyman; one, 18 months, by Victoria's Pride. Priced to sell. Hugh Huston, Findlater, Sask. 47-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, four years old, \$175. Walter Gush, Raymore, Sask. 47-2

SELLING—FOUR PURE-BRED SHORTHORN bull calves; also some heifers. John H. Drought, Millwood, Man. 46-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SHORTHORN COWS, yearlings, calves, both sex. James Gifford, Glen-side, Sask. 45-5

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, SIX TO 15 months old, well bred. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 45-5

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, well bred. \$200. C. M. Bredt, Francis, Sask. 46-3

Herefords

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE. We have a choice selection of females and males, all ages. Fairfax, Ingleside and Gay Lad strains. Prices to suit all parties. Some special bargains in cows with calves at foot. Write for lists and prices. It will pay you to come and look them over. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosejaw, Sask. 43-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD CALVES eight months, from imported bull. Price from \$135 to \$150. Proprietress, Mrs. S. P. Bird, Broadview, Sask. 46-6

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

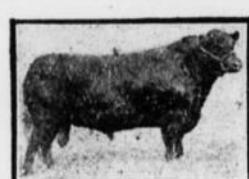
ORDINARY CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., nine cents a word per week; five weeks for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; 13 for the price of ten. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page much reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; five weeks for the price of four; nine weeks for the price of seven; 13 weeks for the price of ten. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order, cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—15 cents a word classified—or \$10 an inch classified display—flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Aberdeen-Angus



EASTVIEW STOCK FARM

Breeders of Angus cattle. Herd headed by Muskogee 29th.

For immediate sale: 10 yearling bulls and 10 coming a year old, real herd headers; also 10 low-set yearling and two-year-old heifers, bred. All animals shipped on approval; if not satisfactory on arrival purchase price cheerfully refunded. Write for prices and description. Visitors always welcome.

E. C. WOODS, Box 29, WARMAN, SASK.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

We are in the business permanently and your order will receive attention with a view to continued patronage. Herd bulls, Elm Park Kelso and St. Clair's Monarch. Cholice young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write for particulars.

BROWNE BROS. NEUDORF - SASK.

FOR SALE—TWENTY REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS up to 20 months old. Also some females. W. C. & R. E. Gabrielson, Rosethorn, Sask. 48-9

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, CAPTAIN BEST 22546, 19 months old. Price, \$200. F. J. Burge, Maple Grove Farm, Virden, Man. 46-6

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls and heifers. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, FOUR years old; good stock-getter and quiet. Price, \$150. J. K. Bryce, Ogema, Sask. 47-2

Holsteins

HOLSTEINS

THREE choice bull calves, out of high-producing dams, for immediate sale. Prices very reasonable. Apply: Department of Animal Husbandry.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, SASKATOON, SASK.

HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY—WE ARE OFFERING Lady Horndyke Pieterje, 22905, 533.75 pounds of butter at three years; also young bull at bargain prices. H. & C. P. Elwell, Tamarac Stock Farm, Blackfalds, Alberta. 48-5

Red Polls

SELLING—THREE-YEAR-OLD BULL, SPOTLESS Knot, of Jean Du Luth, Imported. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 47-5

Miscellaneous

SELLING—THREE-YEAR-OLD COW, WITH suckling calf, two months, \$70. Ellen Angman, Venn, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS AND Jerseys. John Redgwick, Melville, Sask. 47-13

SHEEP Shropshires

SELLING—THREE-SHEAR SHROPSHIRE RAM, sire of lamb winning 20 first prizes provincial shows, \$40; also Shropshire ram lamb from imported ewe, \$30. Philip Leech, Baring, Sask.

SHROPSHIRE—OFFERING 25 RAMS; 20 EWES. Several ewes and the sire of our stock ram imported from England. Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford, Sask. 45-4

SELLING—SHROPSHIRE, CHEAP—FOUR young ewes, ram, two years, unrelated. All registered. H. C. Tallmadge, Talmage, Sask. 47-5

SELLING—50 GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES, \$13 each. No old stock. E. Melin, St. Brieux, Sask. 42-9

PERSIAN LAMB FUR



KARAKUL SHEEP

HAVE superior mutton, more wool and produce highest grade of Persian Lamb Fur. Get into this new industry with a big future. It is more remunerative and less gamble than Grain Growing. Write for further information and my offer on these sheep.

DR. O. H. PATRICK, CALGARY, ALTA.

Oxford

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS, shearlings and lambs. For size, wool and mutton, these are an outstanding lot as flock headers. All sired by imported English sires. Also ewes at different ages. Inspection solicited. Write or phone your wants to T. A. Somerville, Hartley, Man. 40-8

SELLING—REGISTERED OXFORD RAM, A good one. Price \$30. W. H. Olive, Ellisboro, Sask. 48-2

Miscellaneous

SHEEP—GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES. No old stock. All in fine shape. For sale cheap. You cannot use feed to better advantage than feeding sheep. Come and see us. Simon Downie & Sons, Cartstairs, Alta. Phone 129. 47-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET shearling rams, from imported stock. Write Glenisles Ranching Co., Spinney Hill, Sask. 48-2

SWINE Berkshires

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

I HAVE a choice bunch of long, improved English Berkshires of splendid type and quality. Bred from my old show stock, sired by a son of imported Ames Rival, No. 148, brother to the world's champion Berkshire hog. Prices on boards: March litters, \$80; April litters, \$50; May litters, \$45. F.O.B. Deloraine. These hogs range in weight from 200 to 325 pounds.

CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAIN, Man.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BACON TYPE, BERKSHIRES, April farrow, either sex. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 40-6

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG BERKSHIRE boars, April farrow. A. W. Heritage, Hartswood, Man. 47-2

YOUNG BERKSHIRES, WEANED, \$10; SOWS and boars, weighing 75 pounds, \$20. G. Hunter, Kenton, Man. 47-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS. Good stuff. Prices right. A. L. Pearce, Lamont, Alta. 48-5

FOR SALE, \$50—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE boar, two years old; bred by Chas. Weaver; first-class stock getter. James Lind, Cullen, Sask. 48-2

SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE boar, 16 months; weight about 400. Price \$70. P. M. Romo, Minnehaa, Sask. 48-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS—READY for service. Delbert Ferris, Sperling, Man. 47-5

Yorkshires

OVER STOCK—CHOICE REGISTERED ENGLISH YORKSHIRE boars and sows, six months; ready for breeding; \$39; papers furnished. Beautiful large Golden Buff cockerels, year old, \$3.50. Captain Isherwood, Isherwood, Ont.

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, bred, farrow April, \$50 up. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 48-5

THREE NICE TYPICAL REGISTERED BOARS; fit for service. \$38 each. Philip Leech, Baring, Sask. 48-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE, BOTH SEX, April farrowed, from 1919 Regina champions. J. F. Cooper, Tugasse, Sask. 47-2

The Grain Growers' Guide

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, yearling; choicer hog. Price right. John Rittenhouse, Kedive, Sask. 48-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, rising two years. Price \$65. J. Gordon Doupe, Crandall, Man. 48-2

YORKSHIRE BOARS—APRIL LITTER: PRIZE winning stock. C. C. Evans, Weyburn, Sask. 48-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE, 175 to 200 LBS, both sex. \$45 and \$50. A. E. Muir, High Bluff, Man. 48-5

Duroc-Jerseys

BOARS FOR SALE

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, 1920 males; best we ever offered; beautiful animals of great length and quality, from sires \$900 to 1,000 pound class. Special and new stock for breeders. Can mate your stock. Write for list, catalogue and full particulars.

POULTRY Poultry Supplies

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid, colored, spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

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Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS. \$10; hens, \$8.00; unrelated trios, \$25. Peckin drakes, \$5.00; ducks, \$4.00; trios, \$12. These birds are bred from our Brandon prize winners. White Wyandotte yearling hens, \$3.00; ten for \$28; cockerels, \$5.00. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 46-5

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. breeding purpose; fine, large specimens. No better obtainable. Mrs. Geo. S. Smith, Box 301, Moose Jaw, Sask. 47-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. toms, \$8.50; hens, \$6.00. Frank H. Sylvester, Carman, Man. 47-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SPLENDID specimens, toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00; unrelated pairs, \$16. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 47-5

FOR SALE—TOULOUSE GEESE, GANDERS. \$7.00; geese, \$6.00. Mrs. Wm. McLees, Manitou Man. 47-2

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. toms, \$10 to \$15; hens, \$5.00 to \$8.00. Ellen C. Laddier, Box 601, Neepawa, Man. 46-5

SELLING—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE. from prize-winning stock, \$6.00. John Thomas, Hartney, Man. 46-5

TOULOUSE GEESE AND BOURBON RED TURKEYS, GANDERS. \$5.00; geese, \$4.00; turkeys, \$5.00 each. F. G. Ryan, Ninga, Man. 47-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$6.00. James West, Ogilvie, Man. 47-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, also pure-bred Oxford Down ram. J. Hampson, Alexander, Man. 47-2

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS. \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Diehl, Cypress River, Man. 47-3

LIMITED NUMBER MAMMOTH TOULOUSE geese. Male and female, \$6.00 each. J. T. Bates, Lumsden, Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROUEN DUCKS AND drakes, \$2.00 each. Kate Sayer, Edgerton, Alta. 48-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE. Ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$4.00. Mrs. H. M. Shaw, Gainsboro, Sask. 48-2

PEKIN DUCKS—DRAKES, \$3.00; DUCKS, \$2.00. Pekin turkeys: toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Geo. A. Barron, Glendale, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS. toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.50. Jas. Pepper, Goodwater, Sask. 48-5

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Tom, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. J. W. Roberts, Fairfax, Man. 48-2

SELLING—LARGE PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkey toms, \$10 until December 20, 1920. Robt. H. Tiernan, Deloraine, Man. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; one 1919 tom, \$10. W. Bach, Willows, Sask. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$10; hens, \$7.00. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 48-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Ted Wolf, Stalwart, Sask. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$6.00; HENS, \$4.50. Geo. Cragg, Renown, Sask. 47-2

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$8.00; HENS, \$6.00. The big kind. Otto Idso, Fillmore, Sask. 47-2

FOR SALE—BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$7.00; HENS, \$5.00. E. W. Manchester, Grainger, Alta. 48-6

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. H. Hand, Virden, Man. 48-2

Leghorns

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels: fine big birds. One for \$2.00, two for \$3.00 or four for \$5.00. Axel Holmberg, Beatty, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—FIRST-CLASS WHITE LEGHORN cockerels: rose or single comb. Each, \$2.00; pair, \$3.50. W. A. Seal, Stonehenge, Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Price, \$1.50 each. Alex. Hunter, La Riviere, Man. 48-2

PRIZE-WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, beauties, \$2.50; two for \$4.00. S. Campbell, Eskbank, Sask. 47-5

QUICK SALE—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50. Fred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 47-2

SELLING—WHITE LEGHORNS, COCKERELS, \$3.00 up. H. Hand, Virden, Man. 48-2

Rhode Island Reds

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, extra choice, from prize-winning and good laying stock, for quide sale, \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$7.00 each. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 47-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels. Early May hatch: rich color: \$3.00, two for \$5.00, till December 20 only. A. G. Buck, Preeceville, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$4.00 each, two for \$7.00. Geo. Duns, Langenburg, Sask. 48-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS. Winter laying strain; April hatched. \$2.50 each. Ben. Newton, Vanguard, Sask. 48-5

CHOICE RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. Single comb, \$4.00. Imp. breeding. Mrs. Carman Whiteford, Hartswood, Man. 48-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, good, dark birds, \$3.00 each. Mrs. P. Paxon, Adanac, Sask. 47-2

Orpingtons

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50; year-old hens, \$1.50; White Wyandottes, pullets, \$2.00; hens, \$1.50; pure-bred collie pups, \$10. C. M. Bredt, Francis, Sask. 46-3

EIGHT SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cocks. Tested breeders; birds of the highest quality. \$10 to \$35 each. If interested write for list. McArthur, 1330 Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg. 46-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels April and May hatched, \$2.50 each. Mrs. James Hood, Castor, Alta. 46-5

LARGE, PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, prize-winning strain. Mrs. Russell Wood, Gilbert Plains, Man. 47-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON hens, good winter layers, \$1.50. Mrs. Harry Rippon, Provost, Alta. 47-2

SELLING—WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Peter Cropp, Gerald, Sask. 47-2

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS from \$4.00 to \$5.00. A. E. Muir, High Bluff, Man. 46-5

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—CHOICE, seven pounds. \$3.00. F. Coates, Saskata, Alta. 48-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—\$2.00 EDITH Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 48-2

Plymouth Rocks

FOR HIGH-CLASS BARRED ROCKS TRY birds from Mellow Meadow Poultry Yards, 1920 matings. We have America's best strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cockerels, \$3.50, \$5.00 \$7.00 up. Full particulars. Chas Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 47-3

BARRED ROCKS, GUELPH COLLEGE, ONT. (Prof. Graham's famous breed-to-lay strain), maintained pure by annual breeding importations from Guelph; bred for utility, not for exhibition. Pulletts, \$2.00; cockerels, \$3.00. Bronze turkey gobblers, \$8.00. Mrs. W. L. Martin, Maldstone, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00. TWO cock, \$10 each; also hens, \$3.00 each. From Imp. stock. Mrs. Carman Whiteford, Hartswood, Man. 48-2

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00. each; later hatched, \$3.00. From Guild's breed-to-lay stock. R. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 46-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels from good laying strain. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. M. Van Staats, Foremost, Alta. 48-5

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM breed-to-lay strain. \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Syd. Griffiths, Grenfell, Sask. 48-5

LARGE, CHOICE QUALITY, WHITE OR Barred Rock cockerels. \$5.00 each. H. Higgins, Botham, Calgary, Alta. 48-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HENS, YEAR-OLD, \$2.00; two years, \$1.75; good layers. A. McMillan, Glendale, Sask. 46-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS— Park's laying strain. \$4.00; yearling hens, \$2.50. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 45-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS OF BREED-TO- lay strain, from Alberta Department Agriculture, \$3.00. Florence Crammer, Alliance, Alta. 47-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Albert Martin, Antler, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS and pullets, \$2.50; year hens, \$2.00; breed-to-lay strain. William Gifford, Glendale, Sask. 47-3

GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MAY birds, \$5.00 each. J. Horner, Macleod, Alta. 47-5

SELLING—WHITE ROCKS, COCKERELS \$3.00 up. H. Hand, Virden, Man. 48-2

SELLING—PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fully matured. \$3.00. Lee, Quill Lake, Sask.

Wyandottes

30 LARGE, THIRTY WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, prize winners, bred from Tom Barron's 282-egg strain. Price, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Man. 47-2

TRIVETT'S GUELPH CHAMPION WHITE WY- andottes, cockerels, pullets, \$5.00 each up. Heavy layers. Buy now. R. Trivett, R2, Newmarket, Ontario. 47-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—COCKERELS ONLY. International laying contests strain, consistent winners. \$5.00 upwards. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton, Alta. 48-2

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandotte cockerels. \$2.00 each. Isaac Hunter, Pettapiece, Man. 48-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, pullets and year-old hens, \$2.00. All May hatched. Ernest Glen, Kincaid, Sask. 47-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, first prize takers at club fair. \$3.00 each. Winnifred Bruce, Beulah, Man. 47-2

BRED-TO-LAY TOM BARRON WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$3.00 each or two for \$5.00. Geo. Pell, Drinkwater, Sask. 47-2

BARRON'S STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES— Cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. Templeton, Belmont, Man. 45-9

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WY- andotte cockerels. \$2.50 each. E. Farquharson, Provost, Alta. 45-6

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Martin's Regal strain at \$2.50, \$3.25 and \$4.00 each. E. Thomas Shaw, Box 144, Imperial, Sask. 48-5

COCKERELS—ROSE COMBED WHITE WYAN- dotte. April hatch; dandy birds. \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Candwell, Box 504, Retlaw, Alberta. 48-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES, ROSE COMB, OF good quality. Cockerels, \$3.00; hens, \$1.50. R. McLeishan, Lenore, Man. 48-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. From good laying strain. \$3.00. Mrs. John Jones, Webb, Sask. 48-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels, \$2.50 each. Irwin A. Snider, Drake, Sask.

Sundry Breeds

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS. toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; also choice Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, cockerels, \$3.00 each. till December 15. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 46-5

CHOICE PURE-BRED STOCK—MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, toms, \$8.00; Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, McGill's strain, \$3.00; Mammoth White Peckin ducks, prize winners, ducks, \$3.00; drakes \$4.00. Mrs. Peter McIntyre, Carman, Man. 47-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50. ducks, \$2.00. From large stock, drake 10½ pounds. Choice pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50. Won first prize local fair 1919-20. Mrs. E. Hill, Tugasse, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BREDS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, bred-to-lay from prize-winning stock. \$3.00. Bronze turkeys, \$5.00; toms \$10; Saskatoon University strain. Mrs. Renwick, Box 116, Milestone, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BREDS—WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$6.00. Rose comb White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. John Nicol, Beresford, Man. 48-5

FOR SALE—BUNCH OF VERY GOOD WHITE Orpington cockerels and pullets, exhibition stock: also Partidge, Wyandotte cockerels. John Nylander, Selkirk, Man. 47-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$10; hens, \$7.00; Mammoth Toulouse geese, \$7.00; Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$5.00 each. Thos. McKeand, Lamman, Sask. 47-2

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE AND

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—CASE TRACTOR 10-18, CASE SEPARATOR 20-36: run two seasons, both in good repair. Cash price, \$2,100. Sold separate: separator, \$1,250; tractor, \$900. Wm. Harde, Miami, Man. 48-5

SELLING—VAN SLYKE ENGINE BRUSH BREAKER, 20 inches, two shares, extra beam, new condition. \$120. W. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—10-18 CASE TRACTOR, 20-28 SEPARATOR, full equipment, two-furrow 14 inch plow. Apply Geo. Dowling, Macdowell, Sask. 48-5

SIX-FURROW HAND-LIFT COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG: good condition, plowed 500 acres. Cash price, \$300. E. G. Thomlinson, Kenton, Man. 48-2

FOR SALE—10-20 TRACTOR, ALSO 26-32 SEPARATOR and new drive belt. All in good running order. Price, \$700. McIntee Bros., Beaver Mines, Alta. 48-2

SELLING—GRINDING OUTFIT, CONSISTING nine H.P. Hercules engine, eight-inch M-RE grinder. \$300. Graham Bros., Vonda, Sask. 45-4

FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN AND THREE BOTTOM ENGINE GANG, both bottoms. Ready for work. Cheap for cash. Paul Melick, Ralston, Sask. 47-2

WANTED—STEAM PLOWING ENGINE AND thresher. Box 59, Kelwood, Man. 47-3

WANTED—FORDSON PULLEY STATE LOWEST cash price. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 47-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

XMAS TREES FOR CHURCHES, HOME AND SCHOOLS. A merry Xmas for all. Trees, three to four feet, \$2.75; five to six feet, \$3.25; six to eight feet, \$4.75. Express prepaid. Prices on 20 or more trees to merchants. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask.

IMPROVE YOUR BREAD—INCREASE THE SIZE of loaf. Homade improver will do it. Makes a larger, better flavored loaf of finer color and texture. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer or send 20 cents for a package for 100 loaves. C. & J. Jones, agents, Winnipeg. 47-4

FOR SALE—TON TRUCK EQUIPPED WITH 35 x 5 Pneumatic cord tires. Continental Red Seal motor. Turboden rear axle. Never used. Price less than wholesale today. Box 42, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—EDISON GRAMOPHONE, ONE OF the latest type, \$30; and 124 records, 60 cents each. All are No. 1 records. Elwyn Gilnes, Vanguard, Kansas. 44-13

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE CHEAP—SLIGHTLY used, but good as new. Trial allowed. Easy monthly payments. Write Bertha Payne, Shawnee, Kansas. 44-13

SOIL DRIFTING—HOW TO STOP IT. NINE methods and actual samples of absolute certain permanent remedy. Harris McFayden Seed Co., Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man.

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR SHAPE, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19t

SPRUCE THRESHERS' TANKS AND WATER troughs, any shape. Keeps water cool in summer, warm in winter. Currie Manufacturing and Lumber, Brandon, Man. 36-17

SELLING—TEN GRAIN GROWERS' SHARES \$25 each. E. Young, Oak Lake, Manitoba. 48-3

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 41

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEALERS in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 91f

East Elgin By-Election

Continued from Page 3

Liberal, and Conservative party was in the field, and the electors were addressed by all the heavy-weights of the government and the party. Money was apparently unlimited on the government side, and the lavish expenditure of the government candidate appears to have done him and his party more harm than good.

The successful candidate and the U.F.O. have received voluminous congratulations on their victory from all parts of the country, and the press comments are indicative of the general satisfaction at the defeat of a decidedly unpopular government.

Drury and Crerar to Speak

The meeting in Winnipeg, announced in last week's issue of The Guide, at which Premier Drury, of Ontario, and Hon. T. A. Crerar will speak in support of the platform of the Council of Agriculture, has been arranged for Friday, December 10, and will be held in the Board of Trade auditorium, the hall in which the meetings of Premier Meighen and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King were held. The hall will hold a few thousand, but those anxious to hear these leaders of the organized farmers should make a point of getting there early, otherwise they may find themselves crowded out.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade—
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

—Goldsmith



Fire Destroys Brandon Winter Fair Buildings

Scene at Brandon Winter Fair site, when fire destroyed the old building and endangered the new arena, burning two score mounted police horses to death. Loss estimated at more than \$125,000.

United Grain Growers' Annual

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appointed a committee, consisting of H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta; F. W. Riddell, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; and J. R. Murray, assistant general manager of the United Grain Growers Limited, to investigate, and if possible evolve, a plan of operation.

Co-operative Supplies

In discussing the co-operative supply department of the company, Mr. Rice-Jones pointed out that the total sales in machinery, supplies, lumber, building, etc., during the year amounted to \$6,908,000, an increase of nearly three-quarters of a million over the business of the previous year. Since the last annual meeting the Board of Directors have decided to develop the farm machinery and supply business on an agency basis, and 23 agencies have been opened in Alberta, 28 in Saskatchewan, and 26 in Manitoba. Also, 24 agents have been appointed to work on a commission basis, but do not carry stocks. Mr. Rice-Jones pointed out that in some lines there was a big increase in the cost price of the machinery handled, some increases running from 20 to as high as 52 per cent. over last year's cost. He could not see how such increases were warranted, and the policy of the company during the next year would be to assist in bringing down, rather than increasing, the price of farm machinery to farmers.

Large Livestock Business

The livestock department of the company, Mr. Rice-Jones showed, had made a very satisfactory showing during the year. It had handled a total of 5,064 ears of livestock on consignment, and had bought 590 ears of stockers and feeders on order. The total number of ears handled by the company during the year were 5,654, made up as follows: 103,624 head of cattle, 58,219 hogs, 18,605 sheep. The total revenue of the livestock department for handling these was over \$109,000 and the profit for the year \$17,388, as compared with a loss the previous year of \$1,000. During the past year offices for the livestock department have been opened at the new yards at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. The method of shipping stock co-operatively from all parts of the country is growing steadily, and farmers are very much alive to the advantage of having their own livestock marketing organization. Mr. Rice-Jones hinted also that it would be necessary to evolve some plans for handling the stock to the final markets.

The general manager also pointed out that during the past year conferences had been held with representatives of various local co-operative associations and local co-operative stores with the view of working out a plan of establishing a wholesale for serving these trading bodies. Nothing definite had yet been arrived at, but this was one of the matters to be dealt with in the future development of the company.

Saskatoon Winter Fair

Continued from Page 20

Sheep

The display of sheep was a prominent feature of the Saskatoon exhibition. John Wilson, Innisfail, fulfilled an important duty devolving upon a judge, which is often missed. In every class where some educative remarks could be made he took great pains to bring out points for the benefit of the spectators. In consequence, the sheep ring was well patronized. Some very good stuff was forward. Follett Bros., Duval, Sask., showed Oxford of International calibre. Their aged ram, ewe lamb and pen of three lambs were the best the circuit has seen in years. The same breeders took most of the best prizes in Shropshires. McKerchar was strong in long wools. The University; W. L. Mortson, Fairlight; J. D. Whitehead, Nutana and J. Veness, Superb, also gathered in some good prizes.

Swine

Most of the good herds of swine at Regina journeyed to Saskatoon for a new trial of strength. Berkshires were out in strength; in some classes there were 14 entries. In both sow and boar classes S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, got second, third and fifth on young animals of his own breeding. The other four prizes were distributed, Underwood and the University getting a first each, and Rae and Davidson each a yellow ribbon. E. E. Mortson had the heavy end of the purse in Yorkshires, with the

University, Whitehead and Strickland trailing. Tamworths, Poland-Chinas and Durocs were not very numerous. For best two sows, any breed, Tomecko turned the trick for Berkshires, while the Yorks shown by the University got the other major honor, pen of bacon hogs.

Students Judge at Saskatoon

A stock-judging competition was held in connection with the Winter Fair at Saskatoon, open to students from the agricultural college. Four classes were passed upon: Percheron stallions, Aberdeen-Angus steers, Tamworth hogs and fat wethers. The high man did phenomenally good work in all the classes, scoring second in horse judging and first in every other ring. The best horse judging was done by C. G. Anderson. The total score was as follows, 400 being the possible: Benson, W. S., 384; Waddell, Jas., 346; Boyd, Geo. F., 339; McIlvenna, Robt., 337; McCallum, D. H., 334; Hallman, C. S., 333; Davidson, O. D., 332; Brockelbank, E. E., 331; Neatby, K. W., 331; Standen, W. B., 329.

The Evolution of the Creamery Butter Trade

Many changes which are gradually evolved are not noticed by the general public. A good illustration of this

truth is presented by the creamery butter trade of Western Canada.

As late as 1914, Manitoba was a large importer of creamery butter, the province's imports of creamery butter for the year named being 20 car loads. In 1912 it had been as high as 55 car loads imported. Then in 1915 the province began to export butter, and the amount sent out increased rapidly from year to year. Last year Manitoba exported 153 car loads.

This change of position from the importing to the exporting column has been a large factor in gradually altering some very fundamental things in connection with butter manufacture, and the truth is that, without the public taste detecting it in any decided way, the Manitoba factories have changed the nature of their output almost completely during the past few years.

A few years ago our creamery butter was much nearer in character to dairy butter than it is now. Then a great deal of quite sour cream was gathered and churned, the idea being held by many patrons of the factories that more butter could be made from 100 pounds of cream if it was quite sour than if it was comparatively sweet. The cream was churned without pasteurization, and the butter was liberally salted. This gave a high-flavored butter—a butter with decided flavor in its unsalted state, and then with the particular tang which the salt itself contributed.

Such butter pleased a good many palates, and it is still the kind of butter being made in almost every factory in the United States, because it requires no great skill or care to make and because it will keep long enough to be satisfactory for a quick, local, "from hand to mouth" trade.

But when the Western Canadian provinces went into the export trade in a fairly large way they found that this class of butter would not do, and so the dairy branches of the provincial departments of agriculture for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, working more or less in concert, began a strong campaign to change a number of the butter-making practices.

Catering to Discriminating Markets

They found, by experimentation, that the most satisfactory butter for the long cold storage, that is essential in the export trade, was a milder, cleaner-flavored butter, made from cream that is practically sweet, and which is pasteurized before churning and salted only very mildly. Contrary to the prevailing opinion, it has been found that salt has been over-rated as a butter preservative; that in many cases it was hiding the change in flavor which marked the change in condition of the butter, rather than actually preserving the butter from change. And so, after years of campaigning, practically all the creameries of Western Canada—certainly all the leading creameries—are now making an almost sweet cream, pasteurized, lightly salted butter; and this butter can be put into storage and taken out again 12 months afterwards very little changed—an ideal export butter.

While it is easy enough to tell of this change, it has needed very strenuous work to bring it about.

It was realized, for instance, that in order to get from farmers the kind of cream needed, it was necessary to grade the cream, and offer a better price for the choice product. Quality of cream had been preached for years, but no difference in price was paid, and so the preaching was largely ineffective. It was a long, hard job to put cream grading with a graduated scale of prices on a satisfactory footing; and even yet this work is not quite complete.

Due to Grading

Then grading of butter by departmental graders was inaugurated, and certificates issued, so that an exporter or other buyer could purchase a car "unsight and unseen" and know just what he was getting. This was another big work to bring to perfection, because in the first place the value of the grading depended not only upon what the butter was like when it was graded, but also upon what it would be like six months hence. In other words, the butter must have keeping quality as well as present-day quality. It was thus neces-

sary to know if the cream had been pasteurized before churning. This demanded the establishing of a laboratory in connection with the Department of Agriculture wherein the Storch test could be used. By this test the heat to which the cream has been subjected can be detected. In connection with this laboratory and the grading work, other matters, such as the amount of salt used by different makers, can be closely observed, and uniformity thus secured.

It is to be remembered that in all this work, there had also to be the closest kind of inter-provincial "team play," so that grades of one province may not swear at those of another province.

Perhaps no better public evidence of the wonderful amount of uniformity secured is to be had than is offered by our public exhibitions of butter. Such progress has been made that now the judging of butter at the largest fairs is a matter of the very finest niceties. So uniform have been the lots of butter from the best creameries this year that the average person, with shut eyes, might taste a score of samples without being able to tell any two apart. This is shown by the judges' scores, which are often only perhaps one-tenth of a point apart, with dozens of samples within two or three points of the top score.

This is the kind of butter needed for a satisfactory export trade; and now that the world markets are gradually going to revert to normal conditions, this is the kind of butter that will help to enable Canada to hold a place in competition with the great dairy countries of the other continents.

A Successful Meeting

Calgary, Alta., November 26.—The annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited, held here yesterday and today, will undoubtedly go down in the history as the most successful, harmonious, and business-like that has been held. There were more than 400 delegates and visitors present when Hon. T. A. Crerar, president, called the meeting to order, and they stuck close to business during two full days.

The financial statements were very fully and freely discussed, and satisfactory information was supplied by C. Rice-Jones, general manager, to requests for further information.

One incident of special interest was the introduction of a moving picture camera, which took many feet of film of the business in operation. A film has also been taken of the livestock business of the company. These films will later on be shown at shareholders' local meetings and local farmers' associations. A considerable number of resolutions of various kinds sent in by shareholders' locals were brought before the meeting. Some were tabled, some voted down, and others adopted. The official minutes of the meeting will be printed and forwarded to all local secretaries in the course of a few weeks.

Co-operative Grain Marketing

The subject of forming a co-operative wheat pool was very enthusiastically received and endorsed by the delegates unanimously. The Board of Directors was authorized to proceed with the plans already in progress in this direction. There was considerable discussion on the closing of elevators in dried-out or short-crop districts. It was arranged that this matter will be discussed with the local board before elevators are closed.

The advertising boycott against The Grain Growers' Guide was explained by G. F. Chipman, and the delegates unanimously declared in support of The Guide, and also authorized the Board of Directors to provide whatever financial assistance The Guide might need in its fight for the policy of the organized farmers.

The question of overages at the terminal elevators was again discussed, and it was shown that the attacks on the company on this question were inspired by political motives.

Considering Co-operative Wholesale

A resolution was adopted asking the Board of Directors to continue investigating the possibilities of establishing a wholesale establishment to supply the various co-operative societies throughout the West.

The retiring directors, F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; J. F. Reid, Orcadia, Sask.; John Morrison, Yellow Grass, Sask.; and P. S. Austin, Ranfurly, Alta., were all re-elected.

After the regular business of the meeting was disposed of J. R. Murray, assistant general manager, gave an ad-

dress on the formation of a co-operative wheat pool. Short addresses were also given by J. L. Brown, president of the United Farmers of Manitoba; H. Greenfield, vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta; and Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 26, 1920.

WHEAT—General liquidation of holdings of both cash wheat and option forced markets here down, sometimes gradually, sometimes a cent or two between trades, but the result has been the same—lower daily. Country appears tired of holding for higher levels and the buying is inadequate to take the heavy offerings. While markets have slumped heavily and a reaction is much overdue if the panicky selling of the past week continues, markets will be forced to ridiculous prices unless we get buying orders for millions from overseas to take the grain. It is stated that the whole exportable surplus of the U.S.A. has already been sold. It is certain that all the Canadian surplus has not, but taking the North American continent as a whole a large percentage of the wheat is gone. In view of this we refuse to believe that the bottom is going to fall out of the wheat market entirely. If it does temporarily it will be on account of financial stress on the part of those who have to sell because they cannot do any other. Conditions at the time of writing are bearish, exceedingly so, but a sharp upturn of any consequence might give holders a little confidence which in turn would stop the heavy selling of the moment. Cash wheat premiums fairly well maintained despite heavy offerings. November wheat trading around 17 over December. May wheat closed today at \$1.64. It should do better eventually.

OATS—Held fairly steady wheat market notwithstanding. Decline for week about 1 cent on November option and cash oats unchanged. Little business has been passing in oats on account of light oats movement. Top grade oats have commanded fair premium, this grade being taken by exporters right along. The lower grades are not in good demand, trading at deliverable spreads right along. Oat market cannot but be influenced by course of wheat prices somewhat, even though oats had broken badly before wheat started downwards. Demand at moment does not warrant any rapid advance.

BARLEY—Lower on quiet market. Wheat depression, undoubtedly, has influence on barley. Small export business in all grades in evidence, but barley trade small at moment. With falling wheat markets we do not see much chance for bull markets in barley for the time being, anyway.

FLAX—Producers' returns on flax seed pitifully small on present markets. Liquidation is taking place in this with other grains. Flax has, undoubtedly, been influenced by disorganized business in U.S. Buying houses holding off on linseed oil. Linseed crushers holding off and just buying absolute requirements.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Week Year Ago Ago							
Nov. 22 to Nov. 27 inclusive.	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Oats—	51½	54½	52	52	52½	53½	52½	83
Dec.	50½	52	49½	49½	50½	51½	51½	84
Barley—	Oct. 78½	83	83	83	83½	80
Dec. 73½	77	73½	73½	73½	74	76	139½	..
Flax—	Oct. 180	202	187	185	187	188	200	..
Dec. 184	200	185	182	185	185½	197
Wheat—	Nov. 194	195	182½	179	182½	182½	197	..
Dec. 172	178	165½	161	165½	163½	176

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

November 24, 1920.

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.55½ to \$1.59½; No. 1 northern, \$1.52½ to \$1.55½; No. 1 red, \$1.47½ to \$1.52½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.50½ to \$1.55½; No. 2 northern, \$1.49½ to \$1.52½; No. 2 red, \$1.45½ to \$1.59½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.43½ to \$1.52½; No. 3 northern, \$1.44½ to \$1.47½; No. 3 red, \$1.42½ to \$1.44½; Montana—No. 1 dark, hard, \$1.56½ to \$1.58½; No. 1 hard, \$1.53½ to \$1.55½; Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.60 to \$1.62; fancy, \$1.62 to \$1.64; No. 1, \$1.55 to \$1.58; No. 2 amber, \$1.55 to \$1.58; fancy, \$1.60 to \$1.62; No. 2, \$1.52 to \$1.55; No. 3 amber, \$1.53 to \$1.56; No. 3, \$1.41 to \$1.53. Oats—No. 2 white, 42½c to 43½c; No. 3 white, 41½c to 42½c; No. 4 white, 38½c to 40½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 75c to 80c; medium to good, 64c to 74c; lower grades, 55c to 63c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.39½ to \$1.40½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$1.96 to \$1.97.

WINNIPEG

November 26th, 1920.

United Grain Growers Ltd., Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending November 26, 1920, as follows:

Cattle: 10,096; calves, 411; hogs, 2,102; sheep, 1,289.

With lighter runs on all markets, prices today show a slight improvement. The general opinion is that the low level has been reached and, with outside orders a little more plentiful and a greater number of local enquiries for the stocker and feeder cattle, it would look as though we will have a steadier market from now on. The top steer market for the week has

been 9c, although 89.50 could be had if the quality and finish were in evidence. Steers certainly have not done well this season, for, while in most parts the grass was good, they went out in such poor condition that a lot of time and feed was lost getting them back into good thrifty shape. Fat cows and heifers in comparison have been better sellers than steers recently; this condition will likely change shortly when grain-feds begin to show up.

Hog prices continue unsteady and selects are quotable at 14c.

In the sheep and lamb section, owing to light runs, prices have strengthened. Top lambs are worth from 9c to 10c.

Do not overlook bringing in with you health certificate covering your cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	\$9.00 to	\$9.50
Fair to good steers	7.00 to	8.00
Medium steers	6.00 to	7.00
Choice bulls	4.50 to	5.00
Good bulls	3.50 to	4.50
Choice butcher heifers	7.00 to	7.50
Fair to good heifers	5.50 to	6.50
Medium heifers	5.00 to	5.50
Choice stocker heifers	4.00 to	5.00
Choice oxen	4.50 to	5.50
Fair to good oxen	4.00 to	4.50
Medium oxen	3.00 to	4.00
Choice butcher cows	6.00 to	7.00
Fair to good cows	5.00 to	6.00
Breedy stock cows	3.00 to	4.00
Canner cows	2.50 to	3.50
Good fresh milkers	75.00 to	85.00
Choice springers	90.00 to	100.00
Medium springers	50.00 to	75.00
Choice light calves	7.50 to	8.50
Choice heavy calves	6.50 to	7.50
Common calves	4.00 to	5.50

Sheep and Lambs

Choice lambs	9.00 to	10.00
Choice wethers	6.00 to	7.00
Choice sheep	5.00 to	6.50
Common sheep	2.00 to	4.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice heavy feeders	7.00 to	8.00
Good feeders	5.50 to	6.00
Common feeders	4.50 to	5.00

Hogs

Selects	14.00
Heavies	9.00 to 10.00
Sows	7.00 to 8.00
Lights	12.00 to 14.00
Stags and boars	4.00 to 5.00

Manitoba Winter Fair

The directors of the Manitoba Winter Fair met on Friday, November 12, in the Exhibition Office, Brandon. There was a good attendance of directors.

The recent loss by fire of the Winter Fair stables produced a serious condition for the directors to solve, the big arena being the only building remaining on the ground covered by the splendid buildings formerly used for Winter Fair purposes.

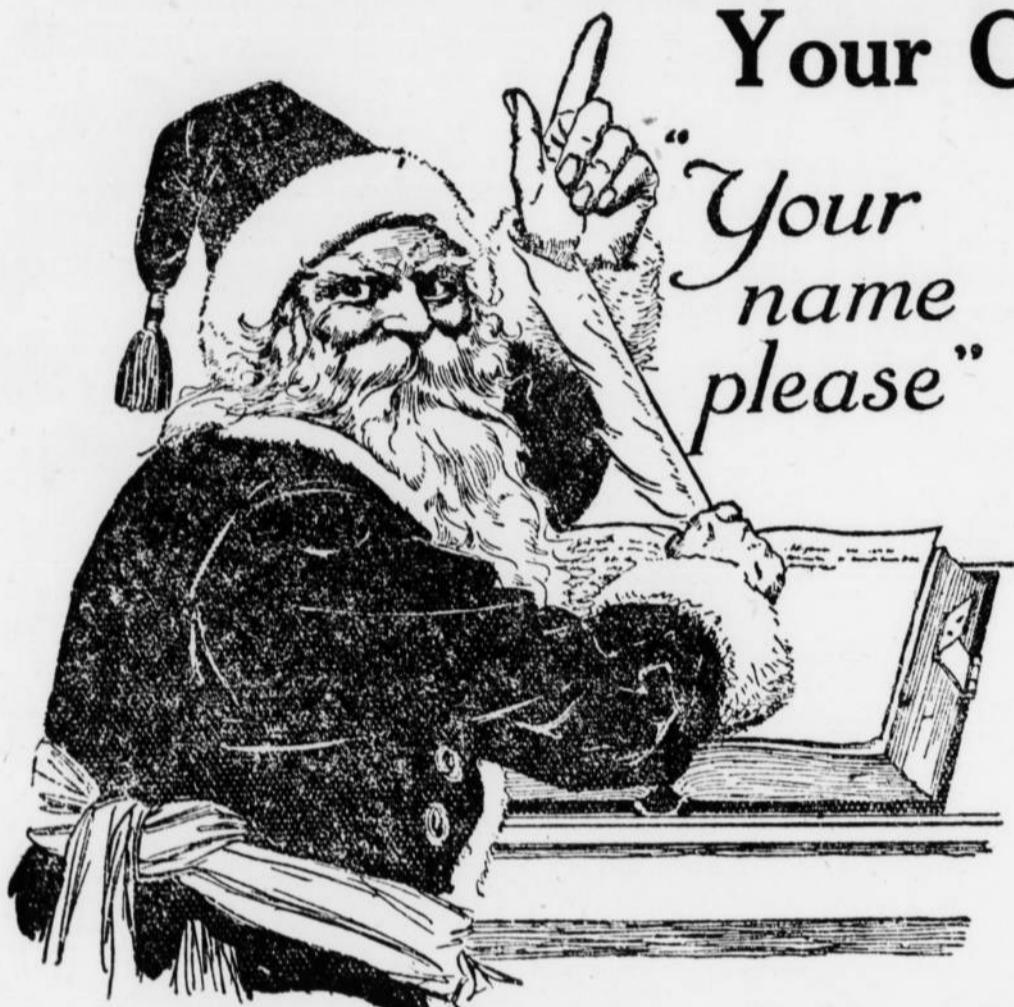
The directors recognized that it would be impossible to hold an exhibition such as they staged in recent years. They decided, however, to continue the beef cattle classes, that is to say the boys' fat calf competition.

WHEAT PRICES

November 22 to November 27 inclusive

| Date | 1 Nor. | 2 Nor. | 3 Nor. | 4 Nor. | 5 Nor. |
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